TELEGRAPH TO TRIBUNE

GENERAL MANAGER SARGENT OF THE N P. RESIGNA.

Judge Barnes Not to be Re-Appointed Angus Cameron Pills Carponter's Shoes---Washington

Democrats Figuring (Special Despatch to The Tribune:) SARGENT RESIGNS.

St. PAUL, March 11.-The resignation of General Manager H. E. Sargent is announced this morning. The reasons for placed in the way of the development of his plans were such that he could not, in justice to himself, be expected to stand up under them. Mr. Sargent's action is greally regretted here.

JUDGE BARNES DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON, March 11.-Judge Barnes said to a correspondent yesterday that he had had a long interview with the president, to whom he presented a numerous. ly signed petition for his appointment to the supreme bench of Dakota, but the president had already decided to appoint Judge Hudson. Judge Barnes is greatly disappointed.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, March 11.-The general caucus on the senate organization agreed upon the committees yesterday. Sherman is conspicuous by his absence from the committee on finance. The republi wans will delay agreement to the committees as long as possible, and it is probable that the democrats will not keep control of the senate long.

The application of the banks to get back their withdrawn cfrculation is yet undecided, but Secretary Windom will probably decide to-day.

WINDOM'R SUCCESSOR.

ST PAUL, Minn., March 11 .- Gov Pills. greatest number of favorable opinions tend an earnest invitation from the people of the state but some personal disagreements are said to stand in his way. Gen. Baker is also somewhat spoken of. Dunnell's chances are poor. A large delegation of his friends waited in attendance. The funds derived from on the governor yesterday and were quietly informed that Mr. Dunnell was the on lly man to whom any opposition had been anade and the delegation left wiser and

CARPENTER'S SUCCESSOR.

MILWAUEEE, March 11.-Angus Came 70n was elected United States senator in Carpenter's place yesterday. BUSTED BUTTER MAN.

CHICAGO, March, 11.-G. E. Gooch, butter and cheese exporter, failed in consequence of the action of the British government in rejecting all Ole Margarine

THE YOUNG SECRETARY. Washington, March 11.—Secretary

Lincoln took charge of his war portfolio yesterday.

THE WALKING MATCH. CHICAGO, March 11.—Rowell has with drawn from the walking contest. In the square heel and toe match Vaughn leads

O'Leary by ten miles. (Special Dispatch to The Tribune.)

A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR LOST.

DRADWOOD, D. T., March 11.-It is reported here that Makeen, the operator at the Little Missouri station on the military telegraph line, is lost. He started out on a repairing trip about fifteen days ago and has not been heard of since.

Blockaded Mails.

At this writing (Thursday) no mails have been received from east or south of Mt. Paul for a week. At Milwaukee, even, there was no arrival or departure of trains for five days, and at Yankton none for two weeks; at Fort Pierre none for forty days. These delays were generally from the same causes that produced them on the North Pacific last winter. The snow melting caused ice to form about the track to such an extent that it had to be dug away with picks This difficulty was guarded against on the North Pacific this winter and asa result there has been no blockade on the Danota division of the North Pacific, although the winter has teen the severest known since the settlement of the country. Several delays of a few hours each have occurred on the Minnesota division and two trains have been suspended on the Dakota division, because of delays on the other end. During the great block ade east trains have run regularly between Bismarck and St. Paul, bringing the frontier news wired from all news centers, but no mail excepting from St. Paul and Points along the North Pacific. The telegraph reports the adjournment of the legislature and that the northern members started for home via Chicago and Omaha.

De You Use Water?

Mr. A. Robidou wishes the people to know that he has added increased facilitics to his line of water wagons, and has ly at any place in the city.

POOL TOURNAMENT. What Eight Men Can do with Cue,

Chalk, Table and 15 Balls. Since Monday evening the match games of the fifteen ball pool tournament have been in progress at the Sheridan House, the last game being played yesterday. The contestants were Mesers. S. H. Emerson, R. White, Geo. Reed, J. M. Carnahan, W. B. Bell, M. H. Jewell, A. T. Bige. low and W. S. Kenney. Three games each were played, making eighty four games all told. Each player was obliged to call each shot and eight balls won the game. The contest throughout was animated and close. After the first six games pool buy. ers were anxious to take Emerson as first it are said to be that certain obstacles | choice, but White found many backers as second and bets on the two against the field were liberal. As game after game was played, however, pool selling began to lag, no one being desirous of betting against Mr. Emerson. Out of the twenty. one games each man had to play, Mr. Emerson won 17, followed by White with 14, Reed, 12; Carrahan, 11, Bell, 10; Jewell, 7: Bigelow, 7; Kenney 6. The first prize \$5, was thus awarded to Mr. Emerson, and the second, \$3, to Mr. White. Mr. H. W. Parkhurst was selected referee and scorer, and at the end of the tournament a vete of thanks was tendered that gentleman for the admirable manner in which he had performed his duties. A tabular statement has been prepared, showing the games won, balls missed by each player, number of winnings, etc., which will appear next week, together with other mention of interesting features of the tourna-

> ST. PATRICK'S DAY. The 17th of March is to be Buly Cel-

evenly matched the tournament will

prove interesting.

ebrated. Next Thursday will be a gala day for the Irish residents of Bismarck and Burleigh county. Arrangements have been made for a grand parade, and in the evening a meeting will be held at the city hall, and several prominent speakers have been earnestly invited to attend, ST PAUL, Minn., March 11.—Gov Pills- among them Col. Lounsberry, John A. bury has not yet intimated who his choice Stoyell, Rev. J. M. Bull, Rev. J. G. Millfor Windom's successor will be, but the cr. Geo. P. Flannery, J. K. Wetherby, opinion gaining ground is that Edgerton Rev. Father Williams, Dr. Slaughter, Dr. will be the man. Gordon E. Cole has the Porter, and others. The committee exbe present. A grand ball will be given immediately after the meeting, at the Merchants Hotel, the admission to which is only \$1. Supper will be served by Gus Forster, and first class music will be the event will help swell the purse of the land league, a worthy association striv ing to appease the wants of the suffering and distressed of Ireland.

Small-Pox. Small-pox is raging in Southern Dakota and Iowa, but it is not likely to reach North Dakota, although several cases have been reported on the extension. If it should break out here a correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.) Herald offers the following receipe: "I herewith append a receipt, which has, to my knowledge, been used in hundreds of cases. It will cure the small-pox though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cow pox in England, the world of science burled an avalanche of fame upon his head, but when the most scientific medicine school in the world, that of Paris, published this receipe as a panacea for small pox, it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the receipt as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever; here, it is as I have used it for small-pox; when two tablespoonfuls of water. When theroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child smaller doses, according to their age. If counties would compel their physicians to use this there would be no need of pest houses. If you value advice

Delicate Tints.

The Sheridan House is undergoing a complete renovation. Carpenters, painting. The ceilings of most of the rooms are being painted a glossy white, while green, peach and rose. New carpets none to-day." throughout the house, call bells, etc., will place this house still another round above any other in the territory. Mr. Bly does nothing by halves and if the travel this summer warrants it, he will build anoth er addition, putting a good front on Main street. Nothing would so materially benefit the appearance of Main street as this latter move.

The Planets' Jamborce, Mansill's almanac for 1881, which makes a specialty of the positions of the plantes and their effect upon the weather, has been received. - About November 7th the greal circus among the planets com-This time all roads suffered, but the Chi- mences, and there is comfort in the cago & Northwestern got its lines open thought that if the old thing goes to pieces it will be before congress meets again. Mansill, however, seems to think that while the seasons this year will be rather stormy at times, they will be reasonably tavorable, the greatest atmospheric disturbances occurring after the season of planting and harvesting has secured a faithful general superintendent passed. The interesting book of which ally large and fine stock of spring milli-Ill.; price, 25 cents,

LAND NOTES.

Surveys Taken by a "Tribune" Reporter Buring the Past Week.

Imperient Page

There will be no more foolishness in holding pre-emptions. The country can't afford it. The boys who think a final receipt from the U.S. fland office is good enough title, are liable to find out differently. The secretary of the Interior has recently decided that, "In all cases of purchases of pre-empted lands before the issuance of patents applied therefor, the ruccaveat emptor (let the purchaser beware) is particularly applicable to one who purchases of a pre-emptor before patent, and that such purchasers must abide by the disposition of the cases by your office (the general land office) or this lepartment, that they take no better title than the venders have, and that your office (the general land office) and the depart ment have full authority to cancel preemption entries for invalidity or fraud. It follows that the benefits of the doctrine of the bona fide purchaser can only be sought and applied in the courts. Pre-emptors and Julius gave the friend who pleased are not free from contest in the land de him \$3,000,000 in a single check. The are not free from contest in the land de partment of the government until their patents are issued.

James Peoples has taken a pre-emption on section 28, adjoining Mandan. Cantwell relinquished his tree claim for Jame's benetit.

James Kervin and Patrick Byrne advertise they will make final proof on their pre-emptions in section 4-128-79.

Jeremiah Sullivan advertises that he will make final proof on his declaratory statement in section 18-138-78. Daniel McCarthy has entered the tree

claim in 26, this township, so long held ment. Another series of games will be by the heirs of Chas. McCarthy. played soon for the champion cue, and as Emil Schiffler has relinguished his several of the above players' are about homestead in section 28-139-79 and W. L. Brainerd has taken it.

W. B. Hilliard, on section 20, 17th Siding, (Clarke) has turned his pre-emption into a homestead. Arnold Griffin has initiated a contest

against John M. Underwood's tree claim near Mandan. Edward Rickard advertises his intention to make final proof on his claim in

26—140—80. Fuller, late of the Sheiridan House, has caught on to his pre-emption south of old burn only known to him by the num-

Wm. H. Mercer has a brother coming out April 1st, to take up land. Geo. W. Elder has taken Forster's homestead, north of town.

Alphonso Boley has made a homestead out of his timber claim.

Wm. Kellogg has taken a pre-emption near Troy farm.

LAND LEAGUERS. They Meet at City Hall and Pass Im-

portant Resolutions. The Bismarck Land League held an other meeting Saturday evening at City Hall, vice President Col. Wm. Thompson presiding. Eight new members joined. Nineteen dollars were collected for the league fund. The meeting was addressed by Col. Thompson, James A. Emmons, M.

T. O'Connor and Wm. Gleason. The and all sympathizers with a good cause will attend these meetings. The next regular meeting will be held March 12th at City Hall at 8 o'clock p. m. The follow. ing resolutions were adopted at the last meeting:

Resolved. That it is the opinion of the league that a national convention, composed of one delegate from all the leagues of the United States, should be called to meet at the city of Chicago, on or before July4th next, to consider what steps should be taken by the League of the United States to secure for the people of Ireland the relicf asked for by the Land League; and also what staps should be taken by the leagues of the United States, to secure the immediate release of the Fatriot Michael Davitt, who is now suffering imprisonment in England for having raised his patriotic space in advocacy of the rights of his oppressed and wronged countrymen, rights of his oppressed and wronged countrymen,

and be it

Resolved. That Hon. P. R. Smith, P. F. Mal. learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured: 'Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digatilis), one grain; to sort that paper to ask the Leagues that a tablespoonful of sugar; mixed with says teps to bring about the objects of this resource.

Minucaota Blockades.

The Minneapolis Tribune says of the recent snow blockade east: "Between Minneapolis and La Crosse, and between Milwaukee and Chicago, yesterday afterand experience, use this for that terrible noon the Milwaukee & St. Paul company had open roads; but out of all its four thousand miles of road the company had not one other unbroken stretch of a hundred miles in operation. The Iowa & Minnesota, Hastings & Dakota and ers, frescoers, calciminers and upholster- and across Wisconsin the storm still pre-Southern Minnesota divisions were closed. ers are at work in all parts of the build- vailed, so that no effort could be made to open the roads between Prairie du Chien and Milwaukee and between La Crose the walls are of such delicate times as pale through trains yesterday, and may have

Found at Last.

It has been argued by some that in the course of fifteen or twenty years the wood supply will be exhausted, and the subject of how to utilize lignite coal, which is very abundant in this section, has afready been agitated. Mr. E. H. Bly studdied the matter and conceived the principle on which a grate should be made to burn uative coal economically in cook stoves and ranges. He advised the Northwestern staff in 1865 with rank of captain. Stove works of Minneapolis, and that institution immediately proceeded to put in the kind of grates which Mr. Bly recommended. These stoves can now be seen at D. I. Bailey's hardware store, this city. They are warranted to burn "Baby Mine" coal in excellent manner, and to be immensely more economical.

New Millinery Goods.

Mrs. Wn. Ives will receive an unusuwe speak is published at Rock Island nery goods in a few days, embracing all of the latest novelties of the trade,

What Dennis Hannifin Calls "Playing the Limit."

If there is anything in the world that delights the soul of Dennis Hannafin its a thoroughbred. In war, Grant was a a contest fairly won, at best would be coneight nundred million of the people's money, was a horoughbred; boss Shepny, while the ordinary defaulting bank presidents would be considered a mere brondo Caligula, it is said, gave a single supper that cost him \$400,000, and Esophs paid \$100,000 for a single dish, feast gi er of the bible, it will be remembered went into the by ways and hedges and brought in the lame and the blind to attend his feast, ignored by the rich. These were all thoroughbreds, but none were more magnificent in their operations than Denny would be if opportunity and occasion should meet him with a full exchequer. Though Denny tires of Bismarck at times and pines for the "canyons" of New York or the "clam bakes" of Cony Island, he still loves to wander or sit and ponder among the headstones placed to mark the graves of Bismarck's early thoroughbreds. For him the marck's later history. Denuis loves to future. Fond memory brings to view the where girls were hired to attend a ball week lie opened wite and oysters till cross from Master Mike O'Shea. their old soals grew merry, for seventeen ber of the chair they occupied, Whisky Jack and Old Rag Joe being prominent characters. Whether penniless or flush it is all the same to Denny. He will ride in a palacquar or walk; take a wine bath or go unwashed; sincke fifty cent Havanas or a clay tipe; will eat the finest in the land or gonungly. There is no middle ground for Denny. He goes east soon and is habe to buy a railroad, a million dollar stock of goods, the Brooklyn Eagle or organizate regiment for co-operation with the land leaguers. Whatever he does, however, vill be done right royally and a committee of one, with Denny in the chair, will do it. He "plays the limit" to wir, and scarcely over fails.

GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Secret of the Dakota Division being Free from Blockade. General manager Sargent exercised great judgment in the selection of Mr. D.

R. Taylor as general superintendent of League is now in good working order the Dakotaidivision during the past winter. Under Mr. Taylor's direct supevision no delays of a serious nature have occurred. All trains have generally been on time, and when late the cause has been in the connections of the Minnesota roads. Especialit clear from snow has been the west end of the division and the east end has suffered but little. The newspapers along the line have faithfully represented the true status of the road throughout the scason with the exception of a Fargo paper which occasionally takes pride in giving the road a dig by manufacturing a blizzard report from Bismarck, where it is well known the weather has been exceptionally mild and pleasant. Last Sunday the thermometer reached 48 above and the average for the past ten days has been 32, yet on that day the Argustook occasion to publish what purported to be a dispatch from Bismarck, stating that it was snowing terribly and that there were drifts of snow from fifteen to twenty feet deep. The fact is that there has never been, in the history of the road, such drifts at this end of the line and during the past ten days the weather has been so warm that the snow has nearly all disap. peared, while at Fargo there is eighteen inches on the level. Furthermore, the report in question never was wired from Bismarck, but was a forgery, gotten up to stab the North Pacific road and injure this section.

News Notes. -Scotland railroads have been blockaded with know this wister.

- President Hayes' inhugural message was cabled in full to all parts of Europe. -Saturday last Pierre, South Dakola. eceived its first Chicago mail for forty

-It is stated that Senator Windom was not aware of his cabinet appointment until Friday hight last.

—If the present rate of manufacturing umber is continued the supply will be exhausted in twenty years. -Last week the the mometer at Ed-

monton, 900 miles north of Fort Gary, registered sixty-three above. -Robert Lincoln will be thirty-eight

years of age in August. He was on Grant's

New Bining Hall. Messrs. Marsh & Wakeman have no. ticed for some time that the dining hall of the Merchants was entirely to small to accommodate the crowd of people which stop at this house, but not until this week has this inconvenience manifested itself sufficiently strong to induce the application of a realedy. By the time the plasterers and expenters get through with the new half the Merchants can boast as fine a dining room as the most fastidious could desire.

THOROUGHBRED SPORTS.

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JUVENILE JOVIALITY.

Young Misses and Masters who will soon Constitute Blamarck Society. Miss Annie Williams, daughter of Mi and Mrs. Chas. R. Williams, was seven thoroughbred; in politics John Kelly interesting party was given on the occayears old on Wednesday, the 9th icst. An would cheerfully be given that rank, sion, attended by Harry and Kittie Call, while Tilden, who got lame and gave up Bertie Coykendall, Kittie Davidson, Cora sidered a bronco. Marc Anthony, of the Alice Chance, Chas. Brien, Mary Barclay, Anna Whalen, Berticand Queen Lambert, Willie Chance, Edith Wakeman, Eddie herd and Boss Tweed would almost at. Mamie and Anna Malloy, Artic Linn, Lucy Hellemback, Minnie Stoyelt, Mabel Marsh, Georgie Glass, Fannie Dunn, Linda Cameron, Edna Falconer, Florence and Jennie Macnider, Blanche and Bur leigh Van Etten, Munnie, Lilly and Mil. ly Whitney, and Ed ith Glitschka. Regrets were sent by Marion Marston, Wil tie McLean and Mamie Slattery. Among the presents were a gold ring from Freddie Lounsberry; a handsome

pair of vases from Linda Cameron; another pair of vases from Charley Flannery, still another from Edna Falconer and another from Edith Wakeman and Mabel Marsh; silver napkin ring, from Cora Strauss; a handsome box of station ery, from Minnie Stoyell; a bottle of perfumery, from Fannie Dunn; a Russia leathar work box, from Bertie Coykendall; a Sara Bernhardt tie, from Charley Brien; a silk muffler, from Bertie and Queen mounds that mark the resting place of Lambert; a gold pin, from Jennie Macni-Jack C'Neil, are dearer than the com- der; a majolica jug, from Florence Macpany of most of the bronco sports of Bis- nider; a china cup and saucer, from Anua Whalen; a beautiful picture frame, think of the past as well as hope for the from Blanche and Burleigh Van Etten; a Japanese jewelry casket, from Harry and ball at the Merchants Hotel, at Bismarck, Kittle Call; a pocketbook, from George Glass; an autograph album, from Kittle which others failed to attend. The bill Davidson; a satchel of confectionery, from for servant girls was \$50; for broken glass | Lucy Hollemback; a vase, from Mary Barand damaged furniture and fixtures, \$1, clay; a beautiful image, from the Misses 000. The sory of Denny's tramps at a Whitney; a satchel of confectionery, from faro bank was widely published. Last Edith Glitschka, and a handsome gold

with rieals of cic

PURELY PERSONAL.

Tom Mullen returned from the east Saturday night.

Bridge engineer Morrison is expected on to day's train.

in the city this week.

for the front Sunday morning. John I. Steen and W. B. Hilliard, of Clarke, were in the city this week.

Geo. H. Henning, the Fert Lincoln hair dresser, came over to see a city Monday. Commissioner Gill and Robert Pontet of Mandan, came over to see the metropolis

John Everard, the boss Minneapolis tailor, took several orders in this city

this week. Chas. H. Dixon, representing the spice house of John A. Berkey, St. Paul, is in

the city this week. Gen. Anderson, chief engineer of the North Pacific, arrived this week. Also

Col. Clough, assistant. Matt Laib came up from Minnesota

this week to see his many Bismarck friends, returning Wednesday. E. A. Brunsman's band furnished the music for the dance at Mandan last night.

He went over with a four-in-hand. Col. Clough has gone out on the extension and chiet engineer Anderson has

gone back to Brainerd and St. Paul. Mr. J. C. Barr was still at Coulson, M.

T., yesterday, "waiting for the creek to run out," so that he can get to Bismarck. A. A. Allard, W. L. Twitchell and J. W. Wright, of the North Pacific engineer

corps, came up from below and went out and approved. west Wednesday. H. F. Douglass and wife arrived from Washington Wednesday. Mrs. Douglass will remain in the city while her hus-

band goes to Fort Yates. Richard Relf's family, of Mandan, are at the Sheridan. Mr. Relf is building a residence at Brainerd, and the family

came over from Mandan, fearing the Henry Dion came in from Glendive

this week. He reports some activity at that point but is inclined to think that Miles City is the point of the future, it already being a live town.

Pillen, who took Conductor Parker's place during the atter's illness, is again on the road, the master of a freight train. Conductor Parker said Tuesday, "You

are ten days ahead of Fargo. You are having extremely warm weather west of Jamestown, while at Fargo the wind is blowing cold from the south and there is still eighteen inches to two feet of snow on the average."

F. Jay Haynes, the photographer of Fargo, came up Tuesday night to see the riv. er break. He brings with him a complete outfit for taking instantaneous views of the river while in this mad and excited mood. These will be the first views of the kind ever taken.

Jast a Little Prond.

THE TRIBUNE feels just a little proud because of its having editorially named he cabinet correctly in last Friday's issue, when St. Paul. Chicago and Fargo papers were unable to "call the turn" even at as late a date as Saturday and Sun-

The entertainment at Raymond's Hall last evening was a signal success.

RISE OF THE MISSOURI

THE ICE GORGE BELOW FORT BUFORD BROKEN.

The Batchelor Safe but the Eclipse Probably Wrecked---The Sherman Safe---An Immense

Rise Expected Soon.

(Special Disp atch to The Tribune. AT BUFORD.

FORT BOFORD, D. T. March 11 - The gorge in the river below this point broke vesterday and the river has fullen for: feet and is still falling. It is thought that only the river below the mouth of the Yel lowstone is broken and that the upper Missouri above Buford is still closed

Latest reports from the Batchelor indi cate that she is in good condition, cut fire from ice and made well fast to the shore The weather is mild and the recent rise of twenty-three feet is unprecedented Great fears are entertained for the safety of the Eclipse below this point. Nothinhas been heard from her and as she was fast in the ice with no one but the watch man to look after her she has most likely gone to wreck.

AT STEVENSON.

FORT STEVENSON, D. T. March 11 -The river has risen to about seven feet. but is stationery this morning. When the gorge above breaks a great rise is antici pated. The Sherman is in good condtion and Capt. Lingo has no fears whatever of her safety. Her engines are in working order and she is ready at any moment for action.

AT BISMARCE.

The river at this point has risen about five feet and all crossing with teams abandoned. The ice bridge has been take en up, the finishing touches put on the dyke and everything is in readiness for a great rise, which it is feared will reach here in a day or two. The ice is rather weak owing to continued warm weather and the river will undoubtedly break in a few days. Should there be a twent, foot rise at this point Mandan will be five Ed Barrett, the St. Paul Globe man, was feet under water and the government and ratiroad warehouses at the landing will be washed away. The good sense of build Tom Kurtz and Col. Bausenwein left ing the metropolis on the bench fifty feet above the river, can now be realized by those who have so often wondered why Bismarck was located a mile from the river. Rise or floods never can in any way effect Bismarck, while Mandan, be ing only fifteen feet above the Missourt and six feet above the Hart, must ever hivin fear of the spring break up.

THE N. P. TRANSFER and the transfer Union, at Point Pleasant are both in good condition, but still can not be considered as absolutely sate. [c is not yet known what effect the dykwill have on the current of the river, bu this will not so materially effect the spring rise as that in June, when the first is out of the banks, rendering them susceptible of easy washing. Those has ing hay in the bottom, lands, have been actively engaged in hauling it out this week, and woodmen are also seeking the hills with their plunder. Last night an east wind brought a light tall of we. snow, which it is feared will delay trains somewhat, but not serious. The store extends all along the line. The weather is mild, however, and should the wind moderate, the snow will soon disappear

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. Proceedings of their Last Meeting March lat.

Bismarck, D. T., March 1, 1881 The board of county commission net pursuant to adjournment.

Present-Chas. A. Galloway, chairman and commissioner Frank Donnelly. The minutes of last meeting were rest

On motion the following bills were at lowed and ordered paid from the 'general fund of the county Pioneer Press sundry accounts P Cuskelly Jailor's fees to Feb. 27

If H Galloway jurore fees.

Jerry Duane jailors fees and board to. Bismarck Trismas publishing proceedings 38 letter hands and envelopes
C A Galloway depty sheriff tees Alex McKenzie boarding prisoners to

March let On motion the board adjourned sine do. J. H. RICHARDS, County Clerk Attest,

C. A. GALLOWAY, Chairman Board Com'rs

The Episcopal Church. The ladies have succeeded in cauceling

their entire debt for furnishing the Epicopal church. The church and furniture cost a little over \$3.000. The church ithe neatest and best furnished in the territory. A small balance, about \$200, 10mains to be provided for and it . to be hoped that the friends of Bismar, k and of the church will help wipe out this debt Special Masoulc Meeting.

Masons at Masonic Hall, Friday evening. at 0 p. m. for important business All are earnestly invited to aitend.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY, A Man Wanted. John J. Hammond will bern some thing of interest by sending his address

to the P. M., Bisinarck. Any person

knowing his address will confer a favor

by communicating it to the postmaster

There will be a special meeting of the

above mentioned, THE TRIBUNE thanks the Grammak band for its serenade last evening

ENADEDEECT PAGE

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NEWSTAPERANCHIVE®

- - DAKOTA

C. A. LOUNSBERY, Publisher.

BISMARCK,

The Vismarck Tribune.

GEN. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN has been appointed as one of the managers of the National homes for disabled soldiers, in place of Gen. B. F. Butler, whose term had ex-

THE attentions lavished upon John Kelly on the floor of the house of representatives constitute an amusing feature of American politics. He was chaperoned by S. S. Cox, who introduced him to everybody as "My Boss, John Kelly, of New York." The republicans, cherishing lively recollections of favors received, also gave him a cordial greeting.

THE bill apportioning members of congress among the several states, which passed the house, was not reached by the senate, and is, of course, a nullity. The bills districting Minnesota for congressmen also failed of passage in the state legislature. Congressmen are not elected until the fall of 1882, and, therefore, the matter is not of pressing necessity.

THE last legislature of Minnesota provided for the appointment of two or more judges of the supreme court. The present judges have been greatly overworked, and the necessity for more judges has been obvious for a long time. The new appointees will hold their positions until the next general election shall have determined who shall be the regular incumbents.

FRANK B. WILKIE, a talented corresthe feeling in London against the Irish: "Outside of the purely labor organizations this country; and the more extreme the measures which the government may decide on adopting, the better they will be received by the vast majority of the English people.'

THE late Senator Carpenter had not a single enemy in the senate, and there is not one senator who was not entirely friendly. In his sharpest contests he never betrayed associates, and this is said to be the secrets in a greenhouse in Flatbush L. I. Truschel of their high personal regard. The keen Louis Schmutz, proprietor of extensive green personal encounter a year ago with Senator Blaine left no sting with either, and the two were upon excellent terms right upon the heels of their hottest talk.

THE order from the war department that military post traders shall not sell intoxicating liquors to officers, soldiers or civilians creates a great deal of unavailing sorrow among this class of attaches of the military machine. It remains to be seen whether the sale of liquor under proper regulations is more demoralizing than when it is obtained by officers and men, as it surely will be, through other agencies. The experiment will be tried, anyway.

Missouri has just emerged from an exciting contest over a proposition, strongly supported, to transfer the seat of the state government from Jefferson City to Sedalia. The decisive battle was fought in the house of representatives the other day, and the vote for its retention at Jefferson City was 71 to 52 in favor of Sedalia. The Jeffersonians were greatly elated at the result, as it gave their town a new lease of life, but the vote was close enough to inspire fears for the future.

COLLECTOR MERRITT, of the New York custom house, reports that the partial application of the civil service rules has been entirely successful in the administration of his office. The percentage on the cost of collecting the revenue has fallen far below that of the six years of Gen. Arthur's administration, and the assurance that tenure of office and promotion depended soley on their own personal merit and character, and not upon ulterior conditions or influences. has had a happy effect, not only upon civil service appointees, but also on the force generally.

THE Egyptian obelisk, lately set up in Central park, New York, is all one stone-a monolith. It was first erected 3,500 years ago at Heliopolis, a few miles from Cairo, Egypt, and "under its shadow," says Secretary Evarts, "Moses learned the wisdom of the Egyptians." After the Romans conquered Egypt, it was taken from Heliopolis and set up in front of a palace at Alexandria, to celebrate the glory of the Cæsars. where it kept its place until removed to America. The money needed for the purpose was supplied by W. H. Vanderbilt. The marvelous task was accomplished by Commander, Gorringe, of the United States navy. Commander Gorringe brought the stone over for \$100,000. To move the French obelisk to Paris cost King Louis Philipe \$500,000.

THE terms of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of

Maine, and Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, in the senate of the United States, and possibly their political careers, expired on the fourth of March, and a correspondent relates an interesting incident tending to show that radical differences in political life do not impair the most friendly personal relations. While awaiting the inaugural ceremonies, Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Thurman seemed to be comparing notes, and later in the day, when the old senate was declared adjourned, Hamlin turned with a clear expression on his face and shook hands, first with Thurman and then with Blaine. It is well known that Thurman and Hamlin are warm friends, and a very touching incident of their acquaintance has a bearing on that quiet handshake. The night before Hamlin was in the midst of a letter to his son, in which he was reviewing his long service in the senate, when Thurman came in, and Hamlin explained what he was doing. Thurman asked the privilege of finishing the letter. He was allowed to do so, and filled the page with a warm eulogy of the man he had known and respected for thirty-five years. The hand-shake meant that the long acquaintance was practically at an end, and that Hannibal Hamlin was glad to be relieved of the care and responsibility | Club Sunday lectures, was read in the pulpit of the Protestant Episcopal churches of Cincinnati incident to public life.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

RECORD OF CRIME

A negro named Sam Gaines was lynched in see in a horrible manner without known

3 Dr. Henry Miller, of Fond du Lac, who was convicted of certifying to fraudulent pension papers, has been pardoned. C. A. Remensnyder, secretary and treasurer of the Toledo board of water works, is a de-

Fred Klosse, a German boy at Cincinnati sleven years old, shot his brother Otto, a lad nine years old, recently, in a fit of anger, with a toy pistol.

faulter for \$10,000, and has absconded to

The body of a young lawyer named G. B. Sullivan, of Dowagiac, Mich., was found in a field near the village of Pakagon. There are strong suspicions of murder. Susan W. Fletcher, James W. Fletcher and

Charles Morton have been indicted in London for defrauding Julietta Davis by pretended spiritual manifestations.

Charles Wild, a young grain speculator of St. Louis has been arrested for obtaining \$12-000 on false pretences which he spent on fast women and lost in speculation.

Gov. Foster of Ohio has granted a pardon to Ferdinand Seitz of Hamilton county who was on a life sentence for murder thirty-three years ago, and has spent that length of time in prison. An attempt was made to burn the insane asylum, at Topeka K, ansas, Saturday night by an ncendiary, but it was unsuccessful, owing to the splendid working of the fire apparatus kept l at the asylum.

Pink Pratt was hanged at Atlanta, Ga., in the presence of 8,000 people. His crime was a gross assault on a white child. Pratt went to the caffold smoking a cigar and chatting freely vith the guards. His father, brothers and siswith the guards. ters witnessed the execution.

Chas. M. Thomas, alias Johnson, sentenced at Buffalo to one years imprisonment last May for forgery was rearrested immediately on his lischarge from the penitentiary on a requisition from the governor of Massachusetts for forgeries in Boston twelve years ago, amounting to from \$60,000 to \$70,000, while agent for Hope envelope paper manufacturers and

A jury of Ohio men found Mrs. Ellen Athey pondent of the Chicago Times, portrays killing of Mary Schiff. Jealousy prompted the murderous act, which was one of the most atro-cious on record. The extreme penalty will not be meted out to the murderous woman, but she the people of Ireland have no friends in will be restrained. She goes to the penitentiary for life, or until some sympathetic executive shall pardon her.

Frederick William Davies, a handsomely dressed and highly educated Welshman, was whipped, at Richmond, Va., for stealing cloth-ing. Davies says he was educated for the ministry at Lonsdale college, Bridgewater, England. Davies is a man of fine presence, and appears to be cultured and refined. The sentence of the court ordering the infliction of this ignominious punishment seemed to strike terror to the heart of the prisoner.

The dead and partially burned body of Philwas about eighteen years of age, and a nephew of houses on Clarkson avenue, Flatbush, near the Kings county buildings. It was evident that he had deliberately crowded himself into the furnace as far as possible. He left a note saying, "If any one is as tired of living as I am let him imitate me."

A great sensation has just been created at Liberty, Sullivan county, N. Y., by the elope-ment of Mrs. De Witt Beebe, the wife of a wellto-do and respectable mechanic, with an impecunious music teacher named Loomis. Mrs. Beebe took with her \$1,200 in money, her clothing, jewelry and all the valuables she had. She was the mother of two bright little girls, one of whom, an infant scarcely two years of age, she took with her. The guilty pair were tracked to Middletown, where they had re-mained all night and from where they had taken the cars for the West. Mr. Beebe who is an honest hard-working and highly respectable man, is much broken down by his misfortune, but will take no steps to catch the guilty pair. He will bring suit at the coming term of court for a di-

ACCIDENTS AND OTHER CASUALTIES. J. A. Fay's great establishment of woodworking machinery burned, causing losses by fire and water estimated at \$150,000; insurance \$97,000, distributed all over the United

St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Peoria, Ill. which was dedicated on September 11, 1880, caught fire, and was entirely gutted in half ar hour's time. The loss is estimated at \$18,000. Insurance \$15,000. The society will rebuild

A terrific explosion occurred in the Central Pacific coal mine at Almy in Wyoming Territory, killed thirty five Chinamen and three white men. There has been a fire raging in the mine for five years, but it had been walled in by a stone wall. The supposition is that gas had ac cumulated and in some way communicated with the fire, thus causing an explosion.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The members of President Garfield's cabinet were sworn on Monday and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

The report that William Chandler was to assistant secretary of tate turns out to be in correct. Judge Bancroft Davis of the court of claims, formerly minister to Berlin, and assistant secretary to Hamilton Fish, has been of

fered and has accepted the position. On Thursday Secretary Sherman sent in his resignation to the President as secretary of the treasury, and subsequently took leave of the officers and employes of the treasury depart ment. Mr. Sherman was very much affected, and his concluding remarks were broken and at Many officers with times almost inaudible. whom Sherman has been intimately associated were deeply affected.

----CURRENT EVENTS.

I. Bowers of Chicago, the famous bridge builder, died in New York of apoplexy. John R. Andrews, the publisher of the Amer ican Queen and Bazar, at New York, has made

an assignment. The Merchants exchange of St. Louis has resolved that hogs were never healthier than they have been this season.

California has made a law which exempts from taxation shares of capital stock of corporations and deposits in savings banks,

A site to cost \$63,000 has been selected on Georgetown Heights for a new naval observatory. The plan for the building has also been

Jacques Seebs, a Frenchman who was born six miles from Mt. Clemens, near Detroit, and had always lived in that neighborhood, died yestorday, age 105. The Illinois State board of Agriculture and

all the Newspapers of that State are nrging Hon. Emery Cobb of Illinois for commissioner of Agriculture in place of Gen. LeDuc. The Milwaukee Steam Supply company, af-

ter losing \$200,000 in trying to heat the city by underground pipes, collapsed, and the concern was turned over to a committee of consum-The Iowa delegation has secured the ap-

pointment of A. M. Bryson of Ackley to be United States district attorney for Idal.o, which is now pending in the senate, but will probably The Hon. John H. Starin of New York gave

dinner to Gen. Grant, at which about forty gentlemen were present. Among them were Vice President Arthur and quite a number of ongressmen. No speeches were made. The supreme court of Kansas has filed an opinion upon the constitutional amendment relating to the prohibition of intoxicating liquors

as a beverage. The court unanimously that the amendment was legally adopted and is part of the constitution of the State. The governor of Massachusetts has issued a proclamation appointing the 7th of April as a day of humiliation and prayer, as a day "sacred

to the memory of our ancestors, to the sanctities of religion and to the ministration of charity, and to the tenderness and love of home." A letter from Bishop Jaggar, virtually for-bidding church members attending the Unity Club Sunday lectures, was read in the pulpit of on Sunday. The Unity Club is composed prin-

cipally of the members of the congregations of the Unitarian churches there.

POLITICAL NOTES.

President Hayes and wife had an enthusiastic velcome on his return to his home to Fremont,

At a republican caucus of members of the Maine legislature, Wm. P. Frye was nominated by acclamation as a candidate for the United States senate. The election takes place on the 15th inst

Vice President-elect Arthur is said to have declined an invitation to dine at the White House with President Hayes, Vice President Wheeler and President-elect Garfield the evening before the inauguration.

Gov. Gear of Iowa has appointed James W. McDill of Union county, as successor of Senator Kirkwood, and he has gone to Washington to take his seat in the Senate. His successor railroad commissioner will probably be Maj. A. R. Anderson of Fremont county.

The president nominated Nathan Goff, Jr., United States attorney for West Virginia; Lowis Richmend, of Rhede Island, consul general at Rome; United States consuls: John L. Prisbie, of Michigan, at Rheims; P. M. Teder of Nevada. at Guayaquil; Albert Khodes of the District of Columbia, at Rouen; Edwin Backin of Illinois, at Para; Emil Courtalo, at Lounian; John A. Holderman of Kansas, at Dangkok; Abbot II Doer, at Athphy, India; J. F. June, of New Jersey at Nubia. The senate confirmed the nominations of Goff, Richmond and Frisbie, and left the others on the table for further action. Frisbie and Richmond were nominations of President Hayes that were favorably reported but not acted upon.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It has not been decided to arrest Dillon or serve a summons on him. Dillon is in Dub-

Gen. Roberts has left London for South Africa. He will have an army of 15,000 Europe-

Mr. Parnell urged his followers to speak out boldly, and there is a strong probability that some of them will get into trouble.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

SENATE-The sundry civil appropriation bill, with many important amondments added by the appropriation committee, was considered. Secretary Sherman and Vice-President-elect Arthur met on the floor of the senate, and after a hearty hand-shake, had a friendly chat, is con-

idered significant. House.-The deficiency bill, the last of the appropriation bills, passed. The funding bill passed, after a long discussion and a sharp parliamentary contest, all the senate amendments being concurred in. The bill is in the shape as that in which it left the senate, excepting a few verbal changes. On motion of Mr. Carlisle, the rules were suspended and a bill passed amending the funding bill so as to conform with the amendments made by the ways and means committee.

One of the most impressive speeches of the day was made by Carlisle (dem. of Ky.) when he brought on his supplemental bill, and urged its passage under a suspension of the rules. He spoke with unusual earnestness, and was so anxious to make it clear that he had been honset in framing the fifth section, that his effort had an element of appeal in it that touched even the Republicans. Frye rushed ferward im-pulsively to say: "It is universally conceded on this side of the house that the gentleman from Kentucky is the jewel of his party. THUESDAY, MARCH 3

SENATE-The general deficiency bill was passed, with a large number of amendments, after Mr. Hoar's amendment, containing the substantial features of the vetoed refunding bill, had been offered and withdrawn, the Democrats evincing opposition to it. The Japanese indemnity fund bill, directing the payment of

\$1,463,224 to Japan, passed House-The President sent in a message ve toing the refunding bill, principally on the ground of opposition to the 5th section, hat it takes from the banks the right they have heretofore had under the law to purchase and leposit as security for their circulation any of the bonds issued by the United States, and deprives bill-holders of the best by requiring them to deposit bonds having the least any bonds is rnment. A motion value of issued government sider the message was lost 135 to 116. Mr. Cox moved to suspend the rules and pass the apportionment bill, the house to vote list on various numbers of representative proposed until one was agreed upon. Carred. A vote was taken on 322 and lost—119 b 132. vote was taken on 319, which was agreed to -136 to 123; one democrat voting in the negative and twelve democrate in the affirmative By this apportionment the North gains 16 and oses 3; not gain 13. The South gains 13 and enon sesoi

FRIDAY, MARCH 4

SENATE—Senators Bayard, Burnside Camden, Conger, Cockrell, Dawes, Fair, George, Harrison, Gorman, Hawley, Hill, Jackson, Jones of Florida, McMillan, Miller, Maxey, Mitchell, Platt of New York, Sawyer, Sewell, Slerman and Van Wick were sworn in by Vice President Arthur. The role of the new senate was then called and showed seventy-two members present. Senator Allison was absent on account of

After returning to the chamber, from the inauguration of the president, a resolution was offered by Mr. Pendleton, and was adopted, for the appointment by the vice president of a committee to wait upon the president of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the senate had assembled and was ready to receive any cummunication he might be pleased to make. Pendleton, Davis (Ilis.) and Teller

were constituted such committee. House—Complaints were made by various members that an attempt was made by the military to prevent them from entering the capitol, but the subject was treated as a joke, Mr. Pierce remarking, "that the men were there to protect this body from the mob on the outside—he should have said the crowl."

Mr. Cox having taken the chair, Mr. Conger said that it was with pleasure that he was per mitted to offer the following resolution: Resolved, That the thanks of this house are due and tendered to Hon. S. J. Randall, speaker,

for the ability, fairness and courtesy with which he has presided over its deliberations during the forty-sixth congress. The resolution was adopted, the only negative

vote being cast by Young of Ohio. Speaker made a neat response, and closed by declaring the 16th congress adjourned without

The Extra Session of the Senate. SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

SENATE—Upon calling the senate to order a noon Vice President Arthur was vigorously applauded by the gallaries. At a subsequent period, the applause being renewed, the vice presi dent instructed the sargeant-at-arms to see that order was maintained.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution extending to Gen. Winfield S. Hancock the privilege of the floor during his stay in Washington. Adopted

Mr. Blaine, in accordance with a notice given by him some weeks ago, submitted the following resolution which was laid on the table. Resolved, That a special committee of five senators be appointed by the chair to take into consideration the mode of voting for president and vice president of the United States, and the mode of counting and certifying to the same; who shall report such propositions for a change in the laws and constitution as may seem expedient; that said committee have power to ait during the recess of congress, and that they be directed to report on or before the second Wednesday in January, 1882. A communication was received from the president containing the cabinet nomina-The senate went into executive session and after some debate in regard to the usual reference to committees, which was not ad-ressed at any time to the merits of the nominations, they were separately confirmed without reference and without a roll-call or a dissent-

ing vote in any instance. MONDAY, MARCH 7.

The senate was in session for a few minutes. The only business transacted was the swearing in of Gen. Mahone. He came in with Don Cameron, and went into the retiring room on the Republican side. When he went up to take the oath he was escorted by his colleague, Gen. Johnson. He then went over to the seat taken for him on the Republican side, where Don Cameron again took him in charge and introduced the senators to him. After the Republicans had gotten through, some of the Democratic senators went over and were presented.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Some Details of the Terrible Shock on the Island of Ischia .- Three Hundred Victims in

On Friday, 4th inst, a terrible earthquake

ccurred at Cassamicciola, in the island of schia, in the Mediteranean, at the north enrance of the bay of Naples, by which the whole upper part of the town was destroyed. A Lon-ton dispatch says the shock lasted seven secnds. It was secompanied by a noise like suberranean thunder. Then came a crash of fall-ing houses mingled with the shricks of victims. Mothers were found with infante still clinging o their breasts. At Villa Cametti two playing upon a door-step were dead by a falling architrave. etruck were thrown hundred houses down, and many others were damaged and made unichabitable. The killed number 104. Many were injured. The total number of vicims is estimated at 400. The wounded are being conveyed in steamers to the hospital of the Pellegrint, Naples. At Amnes, five persons were killed and thirteen houses destroyed. The anic-stricken inhabitants are camping in the

Monte Epomeo, the highest point of Ischia about 2,500 feet above the sea, is a volcano currounded like Etna, with small craters, and ts eruptions have often caused great damage The island has also severely suffered from arthquakes. The mineral waters of Ischia are ery celebrated, and the prefection of the climate an additional advantage for invalids suffering from rheumatism and other similar diseases. The population in 1874 was 24,000. The population in 1874 was 24,000.

GARFIELD'S CABINET.

enator Windom, of Minnesota. Secretary of the Treasury.

All speculation in regard to the composition f the new cabinet were set at rest on Saturday. he 5th inst., when the President sent to the senate the following nominations, which were unanimously confirmed:

James G. Blaine, of Maine, secretary of state. William Windom, of Minnesota, secretary of he treasury

Wayne McVeigh, Pennsylvania, attorney gen-Thomas L. James, of New York, postmaster

Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, secretary of e interior. Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, secretary of

William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, secretary of he navy. It is reported that the position of secretary of le treasury had been offered to Judge Folger, New York, and Senator Allison, of Iowa, and

It will devolve upon Gov. Pillsbury, of Minsota, to appoint a successor to Senator Winlom to serve until the legislature of 1883 shall elect for the regular term. Gordon E. Cole, Representative Dunnell, and half a dozen others are mentioned for the position.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL HORROR.

Phe Insane Asylum at Danville, Pennsylvan Barned---400 or 500 Helpless Patients

Escape. On Saturday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, fismes were seen to issue from the insane asylum about two miles north of Danville, Pa An alarm was quickly sounded, and a strennous effort made to rescue the inmates, of whom there were 400 or 500. The fire spread with frightful rapidity, enveloping the entire build ing in flames in a very short time. Fire com-panies were at once started to the scene, but on their arrival were of little avail, owing to scattle available to the escaping inmates scattled wildly in every direction and ran screaming across the country through the snow. Owing to the excitement, it was impossible to obtain any information as to the number of lives lost; and the amount of loss on property The building is 1,100 feet long, and cost \$1,000,000 in its construction. It is under the superintendency of Dr. S. S. Schultz. The fire is supposed to have originated by an ex plesion of gas in one of the rooms, ignited by an immate entering with a light.

Secretary Windom Serenaded.

All the Minnesotians in Washington turned out the other night to serenade and congratulate ex-Senator Windom on his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury. Besides the resident and visiting Minnesotians and Dakotians. about a thousand other western people fell in behind the music and marched to Secretary Windom's residence. Ex-Secretary Ramsey, addressing Secretary Windom, congratulated him on behalf of the numben of friends who call Minnesota their home. expressed hearty good wishes. Mr. Dunnell shaking Mr. Windom by the hand, expressed his gratification. Mr. Windom made a fitting response, and closed by saying that he should know no state lines, and in the endeavor to honestly serve the whole country, he trusted he would satisfacturily serve the people of Minnesota. Senator McMillan and Coll Tom Fetch also spoke. The doors of Windom's house were then thrown open, and for an hour a constant stream of people passed in and congratulated the new secretary, who vere welcomed by him and his wife. the visitors were ex-secretary Ramsey, Senator McMillan, Messrs, Dunnell, Washburn, Poehter, Comptroller Knox, Dr. Thos. Foster, Commissioner Le Duc and wife, Col Barr, Dr. Mahan, R. F. Pettigrew, Ex-Private Secretary W. K. Rogers, C. M. Loring, A. C. Smith, H. A. Castle, W. H. Dockstelle, W. A. Garrier, Forwards Secretary Responses to the Comptisioners of Retorts. Doolittle, Ex-Assistant Commissioner of Patents S. T. Ferguson, Fred Brackett, W. H. Laird and Miss Frankie Laird, John Douglass, Charles Eaton, W. W. Case, J. F. Heck, Col. Tom. Fitch, J. E. Steling, J. G. Evans, G. G. Beardsley, Capt. H. T. John, C. Esel, C. T. McCoy, Capt. E. Grant, Maj. Dike, Nathan Merrick, Judge Barnes, Robert McNider, B. S. Munger and a host of others.

The New Sceretary of War.

Rubert Todd Lincoln, the newly appointed secretary of war, the only surviving child of Abraham Lincoln, is thirty-seven years of age. He was born in 1843 at Springfield, Ill. He fitted for college at Phillips academy, Exeter, He entered Harvard college, graduating in the summer of 1864. The war was still in progress, and young Lincoln entered the army, taking a place on the staff of Gen. Grant, with the rank of captain. He served in Virginia through the remainder of the war, and was present at the surrender of Appomattox. He then entered the Harvard law school at Cambridge, and pursued the study of law. Completing his law studies, he came to Chicago, and shortly afterward was admitted to the Illinois bar. In 1872 he became the law partner of Edward Isham, with whom he has remained ever since. Politically, he has always been a stanch and rather rigid Republican. He has taken but little part in politics, having no inclination in that direction. He was married in 1869 to a daughter of Senator Harlan, and is the father of three children. Mr. Lincoln is re garded as a young man of great vigor, ability and executive capacity, remarkably like his father for his sound common sense and good judgement, unaffected and modest to a fault, and indefatigably industrious, laborious and energetic in all that he undertakes.

Michael Davitt's Ticket of Leave. From the London Tolegraph.

The following is a copy of Michael Davitt's ticket-of-leave, signed by the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, the Home Secretary, and Sir E. F. Du Cane, Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons: [Royal Arms.]

Order of License to a Convict made under the Statutes 16 and 17 Vict., C. 99, S 9, and 27 and 28 Vict., C. 47, S. 4. WHITEHALL, 19th December, 1877. Her Majesty is graciously pleased to

grant to Michael Davitt, who was convicted of treason felony at the Central Criminal Court, holden in the city of London, on the 20th day of July, 1870 and was then her daily bread, and she is immediatly beand there sentenced to be kept in penal youd the pale." servitude for the term of 15 years, and is now confined in Dartmore Prison, her remaining protion of his said term of penal servitude, unless the said Michael Davitt is to say lecturing evangelist.

be convicted of same indictable offense within the United Kingdom, in which case such license will be immediately forfeted by law, or unless it shall please her Majesty coner to revoke or alter such license. This license is given subject to the conditions in-

shall, before the expiration of the said term,

dorsed upon the same, upon the breach of any of which it shall be liable to be revoked. whether such breach is followed by a conviction or not. And her Majesty orders that the said Michael Davitt be set at liberty within 30 days from the date of this order.

This License will be forfeited if the holder does not observe the following condi-

The holder shall preserve this license, and produce it when called upon to do so by a magistrate or Police officer. He shall bstain from any violation of the law. He shall not habitually associate with notoriously bad characters, such as reputed thieves and prostitutes. He shall not lead an idle and dissolute life without visible means of obtaining an honest livehood. If his license is forfeited or revoked in consequence of a conviction for any offense, he will be liable to undergo a term of penal servitude equel to the portion of his term of 15 years which remain unexpired when this license was granted.

ENGLISH FARMERS.

The Effect of Bad Harvesting and of Amer can Competion--Hopelessness of the Future. From the London Economist

It may be from fear of America, it may be from the long continuance of unprofitable harvests, it may be from the rise in the expenditures, especially upon labor, or it may even be from increased intelligence, but there is a hopelessness about farmers' complaints which experienced men, familiar with their ways, never remember before. They hardly look for any improvement. They do not speak of the bad times as exreptional. They do not, among each other talk of prices as sure to improve. Above all, they throw up their farms on apparently light provocation. Experienced land agents notice a total difference of tone, an indisposition to haggle, a sort of determination to make none but low offers, and to stick to them. The tenants, as they say,

seem not to want the farms, and make offers too low to be entertained,in a kind of spiteful sport. Very often no offers at all can obtained, and the land is either thrown upon the landlord's hands or goes out of cultivation. The latter occurrence was formerly most unusual in Great Britain and seems almost impossible; but there is no reason to doubt the south and statements made that in every county in the south and east large numbers of farms formerly yielding good rents are lying idle. the landlords being unwilling to let at low rents to men who ask long leases, and nu willing to cultivate for themselves or able to bear a temporary loss. We know in our own experience of a district in which eleven farms, poorish to fair as to soil, are deserted and untilled, and have read advertisements of a quite extraordinary character in the way of temptation to tenants. Of farms in the landlord's hands, and of farms broken into two or three, there is no end, while land in modest patches has sunk in value in a degree which suggests in a kind of dread among tenants as well as land buyers. There is a feeling of hopelessness, in fact abroad among farmers of the better class, and of relucrance to remain in the business which of itself may produce important affects, willingness to farm having been an important element in the trade. It differed from all others in its attraction for a class -those who perferred country life and hours, and 30,000 of not to treat or be treatwere content not only with modest profits, but with almost an entire absence of those chances which in many walks of life are so attractive. Now that willingness has dis-

Facts and Fancies.

appeared.

Cleverana Leader. - When a man commits a muider in Kentucky he throws down his revolver and exclaims. "I'm crazy as a cricket." Then the jury soothingly remarks. "Excuse us, sir, for suspecting you of an unlawful action.'

Everybody in New York, from the beeweled heiresses on Fifth avenue to the bootblack and rag-pickers of Chatham street, is singing the song "All on account of Eliza," from the new operatta, "Billee Taylor," which promises to rival "Pina-

fore" in popularity. A straightforward boy returning from school at the end of the week handed to his father his weekly report. "So, my son, vou stand number twenty-seven in your class. How many does the class contain? Twenty-seven, sir," was the boy's reply. and the father admired his frankness. The following week the report placed the lad number twenty-nine. "How is this?" the number twenty-nine. father inquired : I thought there were only

twenty-seven in the class." "Ah, sir, two new boys came in this week." One of the best attested cases of extreme longevity is that of Mrs. Elizabeth Treadwell Weston, of Peterboro, N. H., who celebrated her one hundred and third birthdaylat Greenfield on February 15. It has been maintained with much pains and ingenuity that there is no proof that any person in modern times have lived to the age of 100 years; but most persons believe that overwhelming evidence exists to upset this theory. In the case of Mrs. Weston the family records are very clear. According to these, she was born February 15, 1778, in Peterboro', and married Abel Weston in 1796. Five of her children are now living. the eldest of them, Deacon Samuel Weston,

in his eighty-fifth year. Not long since an English gentleman stopping at the St. Lawrence Hall Hotel in Montreal, became interested in a young news girl who sold papers there, and finding that she was the only child of a widowed mother, gave the latter \$400 as he was leaving the city, and told her to send the child to school and he would see that she did not want. Instead of doing this, the mother got married, used the money and put the girl to service. Hearing this the gentleman sent money to the lady who employed the girl, and the latter is now obtaining a first class education at the Model

school. A preliminary report upon the silk manufacture of the United States has been issued by the census office, which shows that the total value of the finished goods for the year ending June 30, 1880, was \$34,410, -463; number of factories, 383; amount of capital (real and personal) invested, \$18.-899,500; looms, 8,467. The greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year was 34,440, and the total amount paid in wages \$9,107,835.

This is the way a lady writes to the paper concerning social ostracism: "So long as an unmarried woman has a moderately comfortable home and works merely to increase her stock of white satin slippers, her social position remains unimpaired; but let that home be broken up, let the same young woman from dire necessity continue that same occupation or trade in order to earn

Gon. Sam Cary, of Ohio, having utterly royal license to be at large from the day of his liberation under this order, during the political circle some half-dozen times or more, has finally turned evangelist,—that gathered a bung-starter, cleaned out the

TOTOPEL OCT SHE

BEAUTY SEEKING A FORTUNE.

A Lot of Applicants for the Prize for Female Loveliness.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Some twenty-five pretty, vain, and romantic young ladies have responded to Adam Forepaugh's offer of \$10,000 for the loveliest lady in the land, and as these are mostly from near by places, it is fair to presume that by the time the mails come in from more remote points there will be collected photographs enough to form, in the language of a circus advertiser, "the grandest aggregation of female loveliness ever

"Yes, said Charles H. Day, of the Forepaugh show yesterday in a conversation with a press reporter, "I have received about twenty-five responses, and such a varied collection of letters you never saw, big letters, little letters, white letters, pink letters, blue letters, yellow letters, chocolate colored letters, wide letters, narrow letters, thick letters, thin letters, sweet scented letters, letters written in blue, black, pink, and every other color of ink; letters written prettily, cutely, badly, horribly, illegibly, and in every other way.'

"Well, how about the photographs?" interrupted the reporter. 'Oh! there were some good faces among

them," was the reply, "but as a rule they were a bad lot, and I am afraid that not one of them stands a chance for the prize. We have only heard from points near Philadelphia and New York. Just wait till we receive the photographs of the Kentucky blue grass belies, the beauties of Baltimore, and the big footed girls of Chicago. Then you will see an unsurpassable collection of female beauty. Look at that," continued Mr. Day, pointing to a penny valentine of a hideously ugly woman, bearing the title: "The Prettiest Girl in Town." "It came from Prettiest Girl in Town." New York yesterday, with the request to consider it the illustrated shadow of an applicant for the \$10,000 prize. Feeling assured that she had no chance to capture it, I tacked her upon the wall."

Don't you think that most of the responses to your offer will come from ballet girls and female subordinates in theaters? ventured the reporter.

"I have no doubt that we will receive many from such sources, but I also expect to hear from persons outside of the profession. It would not surprise me to receive photographs from Vassar college. The irls are so vain, you know. It's a natural feminine weakness. Every girl thinks she is pretty. I suppose you know that we want this levely woman to appear in our Oriental street pageant dressed as a princess. It don't matter if she has big feet, or is crazy, so that she has a pretty face. It is a question of beauty, not brains. Why, sir, his woman, whoever she is, will make her. fortune. Already we have two prominent photographers offered to pay heavy royalties for selling her picture, but we will attend to that ourselves and pocket the money. The offer stands open till March 31 and tin the meantime I can only say, good luck to the fortunate one.

General Gleanings.

The Pennsylvania railroad has been making a long and elaborate inquiry into the duration of steel rails, and it is found that soft steel rails wear away less than hard steel rails. This is because the little partiles which rise on the surface of a steel rail break off under the wheels when the rail is hard and hammer down if it is soft.

New York city has a Business Men's Moderation Society that is doing a world of good in a quiet way. Last year it assued 87,000 pledges—24,000 of total abstinence. 33,000 of not to drink during business

Was there ever a batter example of the witty and concise form of expression common to the real Western American than the answer of the grim man of the Sierra, who, when asked about the character of a neighbor, sententiously replied, "Mister, I don't know very much about him, but my impression is that he'd make a first-class 🐛 stranger"?

It is asserted that within eighteen months two and a half miles of the proposed channel tunnel between England and France will have been excavated, and that the work will be completed in about four years, Still another grand scheme, however, for crossing the channel is contemplated. namely, a line of steel tubes, sixteen feet in diameter, ballasted so as to make it weigh one and a quarter tons to the foot less than the water displaced, and held at a depth of thirty-five feet below the surface, so as not to impede navigation, by chains attached to caissons sunk to the

Carlyle once asked an Edinburgh student who tells the story in the Milwaukee Senlinel-what he was studying for. The youth replied that he had not quite made up his mind. There was a sudden flash of the old Scotchman's eye, a sudden pulling down of the shaggy eyebrows, and the stern face grew sterner as he said .-- "The man without a purpose is like a ship without a rudder-a waif, a nothing, a no man. Have a purpose in life if it is only to kill and di vide and sell oxen well, but have a purpose and having it, throw such strength of mind and muscle into your work as God has given vou.

A large eagle attacked a boy as he sat at breakfast in his father's house near Milton, N. C., dragged him out through the open window and tried to carry him off. fight was a desperate one, and would have ended in the death of the boy had not the bird fatally injured itself by striking its neck on a sharp stick which stood upright in the ground. The father was attracted to the scene by the boy's cries but thinking the eagle was the devil, ran away as fast as his legs would carry him. The boy was terribly mangled.

An Emphatic Witness. From the Editor's Drawer for March.

Aleck Thompson, of Virginia, tells a story illustrative of the peculiar vernacular of the people among whom he was born, and of their special capacity for giving evidence in a court of justice in a compact, accurate, and picturesque style. Sometime ago he chanced to be visiting at a countyseat in Virginia, and was courteously invited by the commonwealth's attorney to come into the court-room on the following morning, with the assurance that a witness would testify in a murder case then pending He entered the court-room, and speedily after his arrival a witness was called, who advanced to the stand with such a jaunty air of self-assurance, and who kissed the book with such loud-sounding confidence, that he was sure this must be "his man." His judgment was not incorrect.

"Mr. Williamson," asked the common-wealth's attorney, "do you know anything of the killing that took place at Robertson's store last month?'

"Know anything!" was the response; "I were thar.'

"Then tell the court and jury," said the attorney, "what you know." The witness planted himself more firmly on both feet, glanced around upon his auditors, and thus delivered himself: "Well, you see Mr. Roberson were a sittin' in the back part of his store a-playin of his fiddle, not a-thinkin of bein stoffed, nuthin of the kind, when in come Mr. Johnson, and then and thar stoffed him; then he crowd, lipped the palin, and cl'ared herelf.

IMPERFECT PAGE

BISMAROK BUSINESS CARDS. OHN A. STOYELL—Attorney, 13 N. Fourth Street.

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Personal Gossip.

Mrs. J. J. Astor has sent from New York to the West, through the Children's Aid Society, 813 homeless ones, at a cost of Madison Normal School Board—P. M. Harth of \$11,000.

Archbishop Laing, of Santa Fe, is a fortunate ecclesiastic. He owns a gold mine, recently discovered, which is mentioned as giving \$1,000 in gold from two bucketfuls of ore. A nugget was found in it worth \$2,000.

Brookings Agricultural College Board—E. P. Smith of Brookings, Geo. Moorhouse of Brookings, Halvor Haroldson of Grand Forks.

Insane Asylum Board—Rev. Joseph Ward, Frank-in J. DeWitt and J. R. Sanborn of Yankton, A.Mc-Hench of Fargo, L. L. Alexander of Deadwood.

The snow blockade is so complete that it will be necessary for the members of northern Dakota to remain here for an indefinite period of James Melville, the famous bare-back

rider, says he has twice broken one of his arms, an ankle has been knocked out of joint, he has sprained his legs, ankles and arms many times, and he says he has more dents on his head than a skillet has holes. Lord Campbell fell in love for the first time at 41, and though rejected, wrote to a

friend: "I can only say, with Gibbon, that I feel dearer to myself for having been capable of this elegent and refined pas-How much more should the Baroness Burdett-Coutts be pleased with her romantic self, asks The Toronto Globe. The Sumter (Fig.) Advance says:-

Mr. John Robinson, living near Webster, while riding along the road with several other gentleman, discovered a large rattlesnake crawling beside the road, and dismounted with the remark. "I will kill him." The snake ran into his hole, and while being probed for with a long pole his mate came hissing up from another direction, and with a furious spring buried his fangs into Mr. Robinson, who died eight hours after.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is now seen in public life but little, and he writes no letters. Every morning he spends in his dislike for cold weather. Once in a while the venerable man goes to hear some friend | ten days or two weeks. give an evening lecture. He will be seventy-eight years old on May 25.

son of Brigham, who was arrested for bigamy in Denver on the 15th instant, employs six hundred teams and one thousand men constructing a hundred-mile section of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad west from Albuquerque. N. M.

Hon. W. W. Eaton, the outgoing democratic senator from Connecticut, welcomes his successor with all the grace of a chevalier. When General Joe Hawley's credentials were read in the senate, the other day, Mr. Eaton remarked to a friend: "Politics, like war, makes changes. In war it mitigates a capture to fall into the hands of an honorable, chivalrous commander. If in politics you are defeated, there is something of comfort in being defeated by a gentleman. There is no better material in the republican party out of which to make

a senator than General Hawley." Mrs. Hayes will return from the White House with a complete record of its social events during her occupancy. This has been kept in a fine blank book by O. L. Prudent, the president's assistant secretary, and is an elaborate piece of penmanship. It is so minute that it not only includes all the guests, but also a diagram of the table at dinner and where each one sat. Each page is followed by a fancy monogram, in which is the date of the event commemorated.

Jests and Jokes.

"I threw this off in ten minutes," softly said the poet, placing a manuscript on the editorial table. The editor said that when it came to speed no long haired poet should distance him-and he threw it off in less than ten seconds-off the table into the waste basket.

Mature siren (archly putting up her 'ickle tootsicum'): "Ah! now which of you are going to put on my skates for me? (Momentary hesitation among the gentlemen—due no doubt to bashfulness.)

Pedler: " 'Mornin', Mr. Waggles, Henjoyin' yer mornin' pipe hafter last night's storm? I heard you and your wife having high words as I passed at twelve o'clock. Mr. Waggles (a reprobate)—"High words wos it?-more like low langwidge, I call it."

Little drops of water, Little dash of rum. Little touch of the other stuff-Down she goes-yum! yum!

"A collection will row be taken up." said the minister: "Deacon Swipes, will you -and that good man waking suddenly with his hands full of hymn-books responded: "No, I'll order it up, by thunder," and then the minister dealt him a dreadful look and the good man passed out.

tell him he has been talking in his sleep, and refuse to give away what he said. Not that his conscience troubles him; Oh, no ho is only after psychological facts.

A remarkably rosy faced young lady turned her ankle while crossing the street and fell in a faint almost in Sillibub's arms. Sillibub is a modest man, a very modest man, and this situation was a trying one; but he managed to refrain from dropping his lovely burden into the dirty snow and got her into a corner store, a crowd follow-'Give her some water!" cried one. The water was presented to her lips, but she did not drink. "Batho her face with it!" suggested another. Sillibub was about to

follow the advice when a sudden thought she's painted!" He had broken the spell. Two eyes and one mouth opened, and one little tongue was set in motion. The fainter flounced out of Sillibub's arms like a mackerel out of a fish basket, at the same time informing Sillibub that he was a great, mean, ugly thing, there!"-Boston Trunscript.

THE LEGISLATURE.

YANETON, March 2.—The council to-day, in executive session, confirmed the following named gentlemen as world's fair commissioners to New York: Bartlett Tripp of Yankton, Edwin Vancise of Deadwood and L. L. Bullard of Pierre. The other two have not been named yet, but it is safe to say that one of them will be from Jamestown and the other from Grand Forks. No business of any importance was transacted in the legislature other than the above.

YANKTON, March 7.—The fourteenth session of the Dakota legislature adjourned without day at 8 o'clock this morning, and if the snow blockade can be broken the members will be en route for their several homes by to-morrow. The last four days of the session were altogether superfluous, and the final adjournmens would have taken place on Wednesday or Thursday last if it had been so ordered that the members could have reached their homes. No legislation of any importance was done since my dispatch of Wednesday, the house merely meeting and adjourning. Late Saturday afternoon a bill was sprung in the house dividing Sully county, and naming the easterly half Ordway, in honor of the executive. This measure was the fire-brand of the session, and was fought over until late Saturday night, when it finally passed, having been harnessed to another bill constituting the county of Inman, named for one of the popular members of the house. This morning the joint measure was killed in the council, being ruled out of order as new business. It was the death struggle of the legislature, and following this both bouses agreed to the final adjournment. THE QUARREL WITH THE GOVERNOR.

The breach between the governor and a majority of the members of the legislature was not narrow in the first days of the session, and grew wider as business proceeded. During, the last hours of the session the governor sent the following names to the council, which were confirmed: World's Fair Commissioner-Richard Bennett of

Springfield Normal School Board—John L. Turner of Springfield, R. C. Millette of Watertown, James M. Stevens of Springfield.

Spearfish Normal School Board—Dolph Edwards and C. B. Gardner of Spearfish, E. C. Erickson of Union county. Madison Normal School Board-P. M. Harth of

of Minnehalla county.

kota to remain here for an indefinite period, or go to Chicago via Council Bluffs, and from there by St. Paul. A majority will accept the latter centingency, and started for Sioux City this afternoon on the first train that has left using our onward march let us pause on this height Yankton for eight days. Messrs. Wells, Dickey for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew and Nowland, of the house, and Mesers. Walsh, our hope by a glance at the pathway along which Fisher and Wallace, of the council, are among the number that started via the Chicago route.

Territorial News by Mail and Telegraph. A correspondent applied to Secretary Schurz for an explanation of his remark, relative to the way business was done in the Dakota land offices. He said he did not want to be understood as saying that he would sweep out the present incumbents, but rather that the officers generally in Dakota had not been as persistent and painstaking as they should be in presenting irregu-larities. He also stated that the remedy he proposed, and which he had endeavored to carry out, was as fast as the terms of present incumlents expired to put in new men to infuse new blood. A late dispatch from Washington says

there is no suffering in the town. From ten to fifteen tons of flour is now on sale in the stores. There is a fair supply of grostudy, for reading is his chief pleasure and | ceries, canned goods in abundance, though every afternoon he walks, in spite of his meats are scarce, but there is no suffering therefrom yet, nor will there be for the next Samuel Dougherty of Deadwood, convict-

John W. Young, the second and favorite stenced to three years and two months in ed of stealing government mules, was sen-

John Brennan, Rapid City, Judge Barnes.

It is reported that in the near future a large tract in the northern part of Dakota, known familiarly as the unceded land of the Turtle band of Chippewas, lying west of the treaty line of 1863, will be thrown open to settlement. The territory in question extends from east to west for nearly 200 miles, and from the forty-eight to the forty-ninth parallel. The tract embraces all of the counties of Cavilier, Ramsey, De Smet, Rolette, Botineau, McHenry and Renville, and parts of Pembina and Grand Forks, and is described as a perfect garden spot. Devil's lake, a beautiful sheet of salt water, with Die. This decree

Mr. J. R. Hazard, a staff correspondent of the New York Tribune, is wintering at Nassan, New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, and in his last letter says: There is a great charm to the overdriven

American in the atmosphere which broads Nothing maddens a man more than to over these Isles of Indolence. Approach-come down to breakfast and have his wife ing Nassau from the United States, you never see rock or island until you suddenly come upon New Providence, rising out of the blue with nothing else in sight except its outlying reefs, and it seems to be thousands of miles from any shore.

sands of miles from any shore.

The weather in this delectable isle, where the summer lasts all winter long, continues to be very like the northern June. It is true that the general disturbance of the elements which has vexed both hemispheres this season has not been without some influence even in Nassau, but the deviations from the normal warmth and sunshine have not been great. The thermometer of late has stood three or four degrees below its customary mark, but it has been as steady as ever, almost invariably recording 70 or 71 degrees at breakfast time, and 73 or 74 at dinner, which is certainly a comfortable and genial temperature. A day and a half of rain was followed by a day of wind-squalls and there have been several days of alternate sunshine and cloud. The people of Noewather was a stream of the constitution and laws. The free enjoyment of equal suffrage isstill in question, at free enjoyment of the issue may aid its solution. If it is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are brackfast time fallows. The free enjoyment of equal suffrage isstill in question, at frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. If it is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are brackfast time fall its alleged that in many communities of the ballot, in so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many communities negro citizens are brackfast time in the fire enjoyment of equal suffrage isstill in question, and it is salleged that in many communities negro citizens are brackfast time fall the free enjoyment of the issue may aid its solution. If it is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are brackfast time fall the free enjoyment of the issue may aid its solution. If it is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are brackfast time fall the free enjoyment of the issue may aid its solution. If it is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are brackfast time from it is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are truth of the sallegation in truck him. He laid down the glass, and 71 degrees at breakfast time, and 73 or 74 whispered in horrified accents, "Perhaps at dinner, which is certainly a comfortable and there have been several days of alternate sunshine and cloud. The people of Nassau call these days of bad weather. I wonder what they would think of our weathers at home.

made equal before the law. We may pasten or we may retard, but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. Is it not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict? Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and majorial well being in-

DAKOTA NEWS ITEMS THE NEW PRESIDENT. VILLE US and offer ample scope for the employment of our lost nowers. Let all our people, leaving be-

(mposing Ceremonies Attending the Inauguration of James A. Garfield as President.

The Inaugural Address Furnishes the Key-Note of the New Administration.

The inauguration of President Garfield on the 4th of March at Washington was attended with greater ceremony than has marked the advent of any of his predecessors. The day was cold and blustering, and the streets muddy, but were not material drawbacks to the general interest in the ceremonies, nor to the military dis-At 9 o'clock President Haves on his return from the caputol, accompanied by Senators Anthony and Bayard, called for Gen. Garfield at the hotel and draws to the botal and draws to the the hotel and drove to the White House, the place of starting on the journey to the capitol.

At 10:30 a magnificent four-in-hand of bays drove up drawing an open barouche, into which stepped President Hayes and General Garfield. accompanied by Senators Anthony and Bayard, who were driven a short distance, and were followed by a carriage containing Vice Presi-

dent elect Arthur and Senator Pendleton, drawn by a beautiful four-in-hand of graya. The grand procession consisting of about 20,000 troops with a large number of civic societies, all under command of General Sherman then moved towards the capitol. At the head of the procession was Gen. Sherman, who rode a prancing white horse, with the bearing of a veteran. He was not dressed in uniform, excepting that he wore a military cloak, and across the breast of his coat was drawn a gold cord, his black slonch hat was in attent contract with his black slouch hat was in etrong contrast with the chapeaux of his staff, who were uniformed throughout with the most punctihous care.

The procession moved to the east front of the capitol where a large platform had been erected for the accommodation of the Presidential party and distinguished characters. Gen. Garfield was seated with the chief justice on his right and the president on his left. Behind him sat his mother wife, and developed

hind him sat his mother, wife and daughter, Mrs. Hayes and daughter, and Vice Fresident Arthur, and to his left Senators Pendleton, Bayard and Anthony, of the special committee. Gen. Garfield, when introduced, threw off, his overcoat, and waiting until the theering subsided. As soon as the oath was administered, he turned impulsively to his mother, and kissed her, and then kissed his wife. This little scene was very touching, because of the overpowering impulse that controlled president Gerfield

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Fellow-Citizens: We stand to day upon an emi-nence which overlooks a hundred years of national life; a century crowded with perils, but crowned with the triumph of liberty and love. Before continour people have traveled. It is now three days more than a hunfred years since the adoption of the first written constitution of the United States and the articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new republic was then beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The dewhose cutennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of Great Britain, but against the settled opinions of mankind; for the world did not believe that the supremental that the supremental settled. that the snpreme authority of the government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the peo-ple themselves. We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, the intelligent courage and saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self government, when they found after a short time that the confederacy of States was too weak to meet the becessities of a

States was too weak to meet the pecessities of a VIGOROUS AND EXPANDING REPUBLIC.

They boldly set it aside, and in its stead established the National Union, founded directly upon a people endowed with future powers of self-preservation, and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great object. Under this constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, and the foundations of order and peace have been strangthened. Growth in all the better larged, and the foundations of order and peace have been strongthened. Growth in all the better elements of natiqual life has vindicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hope to their descendants. Under this constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without, and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights upon all the seas. Under this constitution twenty-five Stares have been added to the Union, with constitutions and laws, formed and enforced by their own

Angus McDonald was killed by a falling three, near Deadwood.

The appointment of C. F. Kindred, as representative of Dakota at the world's fair, does not give very general satisfaction at Pargo, on account of his being a non-resident. It is true he has a farm at Valley City; but, for that matter, there are lots of people interested in Dakota lands who are not residents thereof.

Dakota was represented at Garfield's inauguration by E. A. Grant, postmaster at Fargo: H. Estersen, surveyor general; John Cooke, Hon. J. P. Kidder Chas. McCoy, Bonhomme, who is after Estersen's place, John Brennan, Raoid City, Judge Barnes. from this brief vidw it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing great possibilities of the future, and sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty apid good government during the century. Our people are determined to leave behind all these bitter controversies concerning things which have been prevocably settled, and further discussion of which can only tir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer a subject of debate. The discussion witch for half a century threatened the existence of the Union was closed at the last court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal, that the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, shalf continue to be the supreme law of the land, bipding alike upon States and people. This decree tion is the paramount duty of the executive.

scribed as a perfect garden spot. Devil's lake, a beautiful sheet of salt water, with shores heavily wooded in oak and ash, lies to the southwest, and numerous fresh water lakes and ponds are interspersed. Part of the land is admirably adapted for farming and other portions for grazing.

A dispatch from Watertown, signed by D. F. Poore, receiver, United States land office, A. C. Millett, register, United States land office, Wm. McIntyre, John H. Drake, land office, Wm. McIntyre, John H. Drake, land office, which is the people of that town and adjacent county are freezing and starving are without foundation and wholly antrue. No suffering has yet been experienced because of the snow blockades or the non-arrival of railroad trains, and ro suffering for the lack of fuel or provisions will occur at all. All reports about dead bodies being found are the sheerist fabrication and without a shadew of foundation.

Land office, which is wintering at the sheerist fabrication and without foundation.

Land office, which is wintering at the sheerist fabrication and without foundation and wholly antrue. When the sheerist fabrication and without foundation.

Land office, which is wintering at the sheerist fabrication and without foundation and wholly antrue. When the sheerist fabrication and without foundation.

Land office, which is the states land office, which is the same through the antended constitution, has fulfilled the regard through the amended constitution, has fulfilled the react promise of 1777 by protect of battle and through the amended constitution, has fulfilled the reaction provise of 1777 by protect of battle and through the amended constitution, has fulfilled the reaction provise of 1777 by protect of battle and through the amended constitution, has fulfilled the reaction, heat of the state sheets through the sheets of the sheets of the sheets that the permanent suprements the react stable and through the amended constitution, heat of the sheets of the and equalization, there could be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom
can never yield its fullness of blessings as long as
law or its administration places obstacles in the way
of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has
already made remarkable progres, with unquestioned devotion to the Union, with a patience and
gentleness not born of fear. They have followed
the light as God-gare them to see the light; they are
rapidly laying material foundations of self support,
widening their circ e of intelligence and beginning
to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes
of the industrious boor. They

DESERVE GEREROUS ENCOURAGEMENT DESERVE GENEROUS ENCOURAGEMENT

from all good men. So far as anthority can be lawfully extended, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constitution and laws. The tree enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question,

bind them the pattle fields of dead issues, march forward, and in strength and liberty and restored union, win grander victories of peace. The pros-perity which now prevails is without a parallel in our history. Fruiful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all. The presersecure it, but they have not cone an. Inc preservation of public credit and resumption of specie payment so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessor, has enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought. THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE

deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half of the people, and furnish much the largest part of our exports. As the government lights our coasts for the protection of the mariner and the horafit of compares so should we give to and the benefit of commerce, so should we give to the tillers of the soil the lights of practical science and the benefit of commerce, so should we give to the tillers of the soil the lights of practical science and experience. Our manufacturers are rapidly making us industriously independent, and are opening to capital and labor new and prolitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth should be still maintained. Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior water ways, and by the increase of our tounage on the ocean. The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the sea voyage around Cape Horn, by constructing ahtp canals across the isthmus which unites the two continents; various plans to this end have been suggested and will need consideration; but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid—a subject which will immediately engage the attention of the government. With a view of thorough protection to American interests, we will urge no policy for peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route, but in the language of my predecessor, I believe it to be the right and duty of the United States to assume and main guage of my predecessor. I believe it to be the right and duty of the United States to assume and main-tain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our na-tional interests. MORMONISM.

The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom, and congress is prohibited from making any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof in the Territorial of the Territorial tories of the United States, subject to the direct tories of the United Brates, subject to the direct legislative authority of congress, and hence the gen-eral government is responsible for any violation of the constitution in any of them. It is therefore a reproach to the government that in the most popuis not enjoyed by the people, and the authority of congress is set at naught only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment it is the duty of congress. of justice through the ordinary instrumentatives or taw. In my judgment it is the duty of congress, while respecting to the lutmost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal prac-

tices, especially of that class which destroy family felations and endanger social order; nor can any ecclesiastical organization by safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powon the moment and it called dut a tremendous ers of the national government.

> THE CIVIL SERVICE can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power, against the waste of time and the obstruction to public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask congress to fix the tenure of the offices of the several executive departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which

removals shall be made during the terms for which the incumbents have been appointed, acting always within the authority and limitations of the constitution, invading neither the rights of States nor the reserved rights of the people. It will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority, and in all places within its jurisdiction, to enforce obedience to all the laws of the Union in the interests of the people; to demand rigid economy in all expenditures of the demand rigid economy in all expenditures demand rigid economy in all expenditures of the government, and to require honest and faithful service of all executive officers, remembering that offices were created, not for the benefit of the incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the government. And now, fellow-citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that carnest land thoughtful support which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest 'and thoughtful support which makes this government in fact, as it is in law, a government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of the administration. And, above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

At the conclusion of the address, ex-Presi-

At the conclusion of the address, ex-President Hayes was the first to greet and congratulate Oen, Garfield as president, and was followed by Vice-President Arthur and Senators Pendleton, Bayard and Anthony of the commit-The president and party were then escorted to their carriages and the line of march taken up for the White House.

THE INAUGURATION BALL turned out to be one of the grandest affairs of all men living were in the present possesine century. Over 10,000 people were present and the scene is represented as extremely brilliant. The building was on the form of a square, with 325 feet extreme length, surmounted by a cross and dome. Within its facades was a net area of about three acres under roofs. There was seventeen halls on the main floor, which communicated by lofty archways 80,300 square feet of floors. Also they were available on this floor and two upper stories about 28,000 square feet of floor space divided off into 135 rooms, and finally there were about 4,000 square feet of floor in the

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

Before the inauguration of the president, there was an immedise gathering of distinguished people to witness the inauguration of the vice president. The first buzz of excitement was caused when Mrs. Hayes entered the gallery with Gen. Garfield's mother, wife and daughter. Mrs. Garfield the elder was given the seat at the head of the first step next the diplomatic gallery, Mrs. Hayes next, then Mrs. Gen. Garfield, Miss Mollie Garfield, Miss Fannie Hayes and ladies visiting at the White House.

Gen. Hancock, attended by Capt. Mitchell of his staff, and escorted by Senator Blaine, entered at the main door. His appearance was the signal for enthusiastic applause, in which republicans joined as heartily as the democrats. Both Hancock and Blaine were looking extremely well. The former was in full umform, and wore the whitest of white and neatest of neat-fitting kid gloves. His bearing was stately and soldierly, and his reception was cor-dial in the extreme. Among the first to meet and greet him were Senators Coukling, Cameron and Thurman, and Mr. Coukling introduced the other senators, who left their seats in a body and gathered around Hancock as he steed in the aisle. Gen. Sheridan tried to take a seat, but was dis-

covered and received with cheers. As the applause burst out, Conking and Cameron, leaving their seats, walked the full length of the floor and were the first to greet the general. The senate committee escorting President Hayes and Gen. Garfield appeared at the door. The president and president-elect came in arm and arm, and both self-possessed in their movements.

The senate rose and remained standing until the party were seated, and the scene as the two men walked down the aisle was an impressive Gen. Garfield's mother looked down on this

triumph of her son, and mother-like, burst into tears. Everybody understood it, and Mrs. Hayes and other ladies in the vicinity, and not few senators, seemed half inclined to join the proud old lady in this method of relieving supressed feeling.

The senate arose again as Vice President-elect Arthur came in with the committee, and for a few minutes that gentleman was the center of attention. He went immediately to the chair by the side of Vice President Wheeler, was introduced in a speech of a single sentence, and proceeded to deliver a short inaugural address. This was a model in construction and conciseness, and was delivered with an ease of manner, and a smoothness and clearness of enunciation that produced a most agreeable impression. It was plain to see by knowing looks and expressive node that Gen. Arthur

was, on the instant, a favorite.
After administering the oath of office to Gen. Arthur, Vice President Wheeler delivered a short farewell address. The senate rose and all remained standing while Rev. Dr. Bullock offered prayer. During the prayer Gen. Gar-field stood with head bowed and hands clasped behind him. President Hayes stood erect, with arms folded in front.

After these ceremonies the whole audience repaired to the front of the capitol to witness the inauguration of Gen. Garfield.

General Garfield has received 1,700 written applications for office. All the letters are alphabetically arranged and packed away. One patriot, who is probably unknown outside his own state, modestly asked to be Minister to England. Another asks for "any high office, State or Federal." Another wishes to have permission to run an apple-stand close by the White House.

be married to a model young man; that her parents are opposed to the match and will cut her off without a cent, and she begs for a position that will give her more to live on than mere love. All sorts of positions are asked for, but mainly clerical and laboring.

A TYPICAL TEXAN TRAGEDY.

Why a Kind-Hearted Man Took A Clergyman's Life.

From the Galveston (Texas) News.

The Uvalde Hesperian gives an account of a fatal rencounter that reads like some of the burlesques on life in Texas, where neighbors are represented as shooting each other in the most amiable spirit. The Hesperian's story is only too true. Jack Kelly, who resides in the vicinity of

Sabinal Canyon, near Waresville, came into

Uvalde and surrendered to Sheriff Patter-

son, stating that he had killed, in self-de-

fense, the Rev. J. A. J. Smith, on Wednesday, the 19th ult. Mr. Kelly made the following statement in regard to the tragedy: "Some one must have been speaking to Mr. Smith in regard to his having grazed sheep on Smith's land, and he knows no other cause would have led to the affair. When Kelly first saw Smith the latter was in his buggy, following Kelly's sheep. This was about 3:30 p. m., and Smith had been with them about two hours. Kelly then went back to see if the sheep were going in the direction of home, and Smith was still with them. As Kelly was walking around the sheep Smith called to him to "hold on." They were then about 100 yards apart. Kelly then sat down by a small pecan tree and waited for Smith, who drove up opposite within about 10 feet of Kelly, stopped his horses, placed the reins over the dashboard, saying, "Good evening, Mr. Kelly," and picking up his Winchester, which was at his side on the buggy seat, at the same time. Kelly arose and replied: "Good evening Parson Smith," raising his Winchester, which had been lying across his lap. Smith then fired and Kelly answered the fire, there being a very brief interval between the shots of both parties. Smith fired one shot from his Winchester, and jumped out of the buggy on the opposite side from Kelly, and fired another shot across the buggy, which Kelly dodged by dropping on his knees. Kelly fired two shots from his Winchester, which got out of order at the second shot and he drew his six shooter. Smith then fired between the spokes of the hind wheels of the buggy at Kelly, who fired twice through the snokes of the same wheels at Smith. Both then stepped back to the rear of the buggy, and met at point-blank range, when Kelly fired a shot which took effect in Smith's breast, or stomach, and as Smith stepped back several paces, Kelly fired his last shot as Smith fell, the ball taking effect in Smith's head. Both parties

Maxims of Moralists.

would not have had to take that life.

to the untoward affair enjoyed the respect

and esteem of the community, and have

means. Had not the practice of carrying

weapons been in vogue in this section this

difficulty would have been averted, the bul-

let would not have cut the thread of a min-

ister's life, and a kind-hearted man, who

never before had a difficulty in his life

Chaucer: Nature is the vicar of Almighty Lord. Tabor: No soul was ever lost because its fresh beginnings broke down; but thous-

ands of souls have been lost because they

would not make fresh beginnings. Edward Everett: The great object of all knowledge is to enlarge and purify the soul, to fill the mind with noble contemplations, and to furnish a refined pleasure.

Burke: When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice, in a contemptble struggle. Hooker: Though the beauties, riches, honors, science, virtues and perfections of

sion of one, yet something above and beyond all this would still be sought and earnestly thirsted for.

Rochefoucauld: Hypocrisy is the homage vice pays to virtue. Greville: Men and statues that are admired in an elevated situation have a different effect upon us when we approach them;

the first appear less than we imagined them, the last greater. Lavater: Beware of biting jests. The more truth they carry with them, the greate wounds they give, the greater smarts they cause, and the greater they leave behind

Bridal Tours.

From Demorest's Magazine. An entinent physician of New York upon the occasion of his daughter's marriage, prohibited her from going on the usual bridal tour. He did this from the considerations of hearth and delicacy which are not generally borne in mind. The first experiences of a bride are such as she would naturally want retirement and rest rather than ostentatious publicity. A young couple in public cars and at hotel tables, cannot keep the precious and happy secret all to themselves. Their newly-formed relation tells itself in a thousand ways. Of this the bride is concious and the ordeal to a sensitive young woman is most trying. Then the sudden change in the life of the woman is liable to bring on physical derangements which may last a life time, for the shock to an exaltation of her fellings re-act on her body, often injuriously. So the New York doctor we have been speaking of ordered his daughter, with her young husband, to enter at once upon the duties of a new home, and to postpone the tour until at least a month had passed away. Of course, there is another side of this question. It may be that even the fondest affection would not continue if two people were forced to spend all their time together without the distraction necessitated by travel, and the reserve necessary to be kept up in public places. This is an interesting topic, and one which might form a profitable subject to debate in women's societies. It is a subject, also, upon which women physicians might be heard to advantage.

A Great but Uncompleted Work. One day when young Abu Ben-high-dad

was looking about in the great library of that eminent Arabian scholar, Sheik Daned-bing Macmohammed, his eyes fell upon twenty large volumes, all on one subject. He expressed his surprise and exclaimed: 'Oh Sheik, tell me, Allah bless us, what's in them there books. It strikes me, O Sheik, that the writermust have been a fellow of exhaustless wind." "Thou mistakest, O Ben-high-dad; thou art as yet but a superficial observer. Know, young fellow, that those are the works of the high and mighty Hash Haroun-con-found-ed, a man who married early in life and supposed he had therein attained the correct thing. Now then, O Ben-high-dad, listen! In those books are recorded all the complaints and fault-findings which Mrs. Haroun-confound-ed committed to the ears of that mighty man during their wedded life. And lo! Ben-high-dad, the great Hash Haroun lied, leaving his work, as we see, but a fragment, though twenty volumes had been written." Hereupon the eminent Sheik Macmohammed ceased to speak, and the young Abu Ben-high-dad walked away, whistling a melancholy air of Arabia.

There is nothing, says a Western writer, that concerns people less and in which they take greater interest than the marraige of poor maiden writes that she is engaged to

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I egal notices at regular statute rates. Original poetry \$1 per line.
For contract rates of display advertising apply at this office or send for advertising rate card.

SECRET SOCIETIES. A. F. & A. M.—The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third Mondays of each month, at 7 p. m. Be JOHN DAVIDSON, W. M.

(\ Lounsserhy, Sec'y. 1 O O. F.—The regular meeting of Mandan Lodge No. 12 are held in Raymond's hallevery Inceday Brothers in good standing are cor-cially invited WM. Vos Kustau, N. G.

ENCOMMENT, I. O. O. F.-Regular meetings of Golden Rule Encampment No. 4 are on the could and fourth Fridays of each month, in Odd lows Rail. Visiting me abers invited to at-Il w. las Ki stan Scribe.

filecular meetings at City Hall on the first Minday in each month at 8 p. m. Seven taps of the beil will be given as a signal.

P. F. Malloy, Foreman. DAVID STEWART, Sec'y

GARFIELD'S CABINET.

never changed his mind. When Gar and no other, if the prince of parliamendaties will accept." Lincoln made a repto their respective sections. Garfield has emulated Lincoln in selecting his minis-Fry. In Blame he chose the most popular deader since Henry Clay-the people's telol. Blaine probably represents more constituents than any other man in polit-Sherman's successor, William Win-

samption that the great financier knew his man. Sherman's judgment, in our Baine's most intimate friend. Hall was opinion, is worth more than that of any secretary of the state of Maine for several other. Windom is one of the well balanced statesmen of the century. His with the "plumed knight." He still adcharacter is without blemish and his abil | mires Blaine and his Republican shows it my is seasoned with twenty years in congress He has been a busy representative, growing in intellectual stature with every day's experience. To the subject of pubimprovements he has devoted his best 1 dents and most studious hours. He beeves in the development of our resources and at the same time regulating the inas strial end of our civilization. He is the of the few public men who appred that the dominent element is "busi-'ss," that labor and capital, legitimately ..ared, will necessarially rule the nation; at a cabinet minister with a department e public works is an innovation of early thin the tribute of tribute of the tribute of tri esota member is a man of infinite tact. ... d his success as secretary of the treas y is certain. He will be equal to all caergencies His personal popularity s. If only be limited by his acquaintance. Firkwood, of Iowa, is a man of the peo-

New York and Conkling are repreented by Thomas L. James, the ideal cotic directly to the parts. So if you have a weak or time back, sore kidneys, profuse or ostmuster of the country. Never in the scanty urine, or the secretory system is clogged or inactive, you should use Prof. Gulmette's French Kidney Park which is a directly local approximation. vistory of the United States was there a tter man appointed to a cabinet office. plication, which always gives speedy relief and always cures the disease. Ask your druggist Mr James was born in Utica, (Conkling's forit. 2 ome) in 1831, at fifteen became a printer and subsequently the editor of the Madison county Journal. As an editor he was curest, liberal and ab'e. He was a whigh and then a republican. In 1861 he enter. The Finest Selection cathe New York custom house as in- the city at spector of customs and was in turn promoted to weigher and deputy collector. | New York Counts ta 1875 Gen. Grant made him postmäster at New York City. He had long been noded for his executive ability, and in that stately pale, where a world of work is aczomplished, he has made himself an autograt—an autocrat through brains and inlegity. He is the model civil service reformer While in the custom house he was president of the first board of examthers. In the New York postoffice he has wrought the finest illustration of civil ser vice reform in America. He has gained suiced. an international reputation, many of his Ningara Saloon methods of conducting the public business having been adopted in the large cities of Europe. He will be postmastergeneral and will understand the system ne has to deal with, and if sustained by congress will give us the best mail service in the world. Mr. James is a tail, athletic looking man with a resolute caste of countenance.

Robert Lincoln, secretary of war, is the

son. Secretary Lincoln has been a model descendant of a great man. He has never asked the smallest favor from the government that ewed his father so much, and LAND has made his own record, living independent of favoritism and influence. His made straightful favoritism and influence. His make final proof in support of his claim, and so, madesty and self-reliance commend him modesty and self-reliance commend him to the public. Leonard Swett, the leader of the Chicago bar, ceritifies in the Times that he is one of the most brilliant men in Illinois. He has been the attorney for the Pullman Palace Car Company, and THE TRIBUNE has no hesitancy in predicting an enviable career in Garfield's cabinet. Admitting his personal fitness, in his call to the cabinet may be seen a graceful compliment to the noblest and greatest character in the line of presidents.

Wayne McVeagh represents Pennsyva. nia, but not Don Cameron. Although Don's brother-in-law he has for a long time been opposing the Camerons in politics. The name of McVeagh stands for the brains and culture of the Keystone state. He has been a conspicuous figure in Pennsylvania since 1863, and has always been on the stump in campaigns when there was work 10 be done. The Grow men in the recent senatorial fight tendered him as an olive branch, but Don said "No." McVeagh was good enough for a brother in-law but not for Don's colleague in the United States senate. He is a fine talker and a lawyer who enjoys a rich practice, with an honorable tendency toward a political career. He will run the department of justice in the interest of decency, honesty and fitness and will look for lawyers in making his appoint.

Judge Hunt, of the court of claims, formerly of Louisiana, is the secretary of navy. He was never afraid of the bullheld was elected he, doubtless, said to him- dozers. Randall Hunt, of Farge, is his

> Garfield has acted wisely in his cabinet selections and will be the master. He is a cabinet in himself.

In a selfish sense Blaine suits the northwest-Minnesota and Dakota. He has many warm personal friends in both state and territory. His son, Walter Blaine, is a lawyer with ex Gov Davis, of St. Paul, who might have been in Blaine's Maine, D. T. cabinet if Blaine and not Garfield bad won at Chicago. Minnesota is a Blame state after Windom. In Dakota, Dr. Hall, editor of the Fargo Republican, is probably terms and was always in close tellowship

Congress made an appropriation for the erection of a postoffice building at

Minneapolis. RE-APPORTIONMENT failed in the sen-

Strayed.

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber at owner will please prove property and pay A. C. DAVIS. February 28, 1881.

The Latest Styles. Ladics, call and see the latest style of ties at

41-13

Bright's disease of the kidneys, gravel, diabetes, catarrh of the bladner, lame back, scintica, lencorrhess, and temaje weatness, are cured by Prof. Guilmette's Fad. Try it and be convinced.

A Full Line of Gent's Furnishing Goods at Dan Eisenberg's.

A good dish of oysters, a cup of coffee or a first class lunch go to Fulton Market corner

Send for a Magazine. Subscriptions for Harper's, Frank Leslie's, Demorest's Godey's, &c., will be received and forwarded at the post office. 271f

Sirkwood was selected. He will be a All the Ruge.
Those Sara Bernhardt Ties at Dan Eisenburg's.

> When you have an inflamed eye, a swelled hand, or decayed and aching tooth, you do not take and fill vour stomach with drugs to cure it, but apply a cooling lotion or some soothing nai

And Liquors and choice Cigars, Imported and Domestic, at George Elder's "O. F. C." Restaurant, Fourth street.

of Ludius' Misses' and Children's Shoes in

At Fulton Market; the best oysters in the land. ----

The Most Fashionable Tie Worn is the sara Bernhardt which you will find at Dan Eisenberg's.

Good Stubling. Good stabling in connection with the Mer-

Marsh & Wakeman.

Spring and Summer Suits. T. J. Tully, the Merchant Tailor, has received

the best and most varied stock of Spring and Summer Goods for men s wear ever seen in Rismarck. It will pay you to stop and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Perfect its guar-

Merchants liotel, sets the best laucheou in the city, every night in the week MARSH & WAKEMAN.

Fulton Market Is the only place in the city to get good Oys-ters served in the best style.

Marsh & Wakeman Have fitted up the Niagara Sample Room in elegant style. Call in every night and sample

An Excellent Lanch At the Merchants' bar every evening.

Coal Cook Stores Made especially for hurning Baby Mine Coal. all and see them as D, I. BARLEY & Co's

Fresh Garden Seeds at

LAND NOTICE.

Notice of Final Proof. AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., March 9 day of April 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz: Edward Bickard,

BISMARCK, D. T.,

Beclaratory Statement No. 139, dated March 19, 1878, for the peliof Sec. 25, Tp. 140, Range 80, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence muon and sentitivation of said land, viz: Charles A. Galloway. Alex McKenzie, Harry H. Galloway and John Allen, all of Burleysh (10, D. T. and post of the said of Burleysh (10, D. T. and post of the said of Burleysh (10, D. T. and post of the said of the Representing the Fellowing Com-

all of Burleigh Co., D. T., and post office address Bismarck, D. T. JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof is support of his claim, and secure final cutry thereof at this office April 11. 881, at 2 e clock p. m., viz:

Notice of Final Proof.

AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., March 9

Jeremiah Sullivan,

Declaratory Statement No. 305, made May 25 1860, for Lots One. Two, Three and Four, Sec. 18, Tp. 138 n. Range 73 west, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz. William H. Thurston, Wm Pennell, John Bradt and J. F. Jones, all of Burleign Co., D. T., and post effice address, Bismarck, D. T. JOHN A. REA. Register.

Notice of Final Proof. AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., March 7.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof tu support o' his claim, and se cure final eatry thereof, at this office Tuesday, the 12th day of April, 1881, at 11 o'clock a, m.,

James Kervin,

Declaratory Statement No. 211 made April 4, 1879, and alleging settlement same date, for the nel Sec. 4, Tp. 138 n. Range 79 west, Burleigh es to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: L. N. Griffia, Geo. Peoples, James G. Pitts and John Waldron, all of Burteigh Co., D. T., and post office address

And notice is hereby given to you, Arthur Dubray, who filed D. S. No. 118, Dec. 3, 1877, and to you. Josiah D. Loring, who made Homestead Entry No. 49, March 21, 1878, to appear at the U. S. Land Office upon said 12th day of April to show cause, if any you have, why said James Kervin should not be allowed to enter said tract JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof. AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., February

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof on Tuesday the 5th day of April, 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz: Lamont O. Stevens.

Declaratory Statement No. 137 for the ne% of Sec. 2, Tp. 138 n Range 79 west, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: N. E. Skelton, C. E. Scribner, J. A. Fred and post office address John A. Rea, Register.

Notice of Final Proof. AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., March 1,

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and se cure final entry thereof on April 15, 1881, at 11 James G, Malloy,

D. S. No. 203, filed June 2, 1880, for the nw1/4 of Sec. 6, Tp. 139 n, Range 19 west, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Gus Thornwald, Jerry Sullivan, Joseph Taggert and Edward Sloan, all of Burleigh County and post office address Bismarck, D. T. Joun A. Rea, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

L AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., March 2, 1881, Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make flual pro of in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at 2 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, April 16, 1881, viz:

Patrick Byrne,

Declaratory Statement No. 270 for the nw & Sec. 4. Tp. 138 ii Range 79 west, and names the follow-ing as his witnesses, viz: Albert Hall, Peter

John A. Rea, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., January Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has flied notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof Tuesday, March 23, 1781, at 11 o'clock a m., viz:

Daniel Manning, Homestead Entry No. 52 for the elg of nel; elg of set, of Sec. 22. Tp. 137 u Range 79 west, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: W. E. Cahali, Charles Carr, Frank Donnelly, and George Thomas, all of Burleigh County, postoffice address Bismarck, D.T.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

L AND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., February 18, 1881. Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settier has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and seare final entry thereof on the 26th day of March

1881, a 11 o'clock a. m., viz: Joseph Gorton Miller.

Soldier's Homestead Application No. 70 for the ne¹4 Section 24, Town-hip 139 north of Range 79 west and names the following as his witnessed viz: Wm A. Bentley, Wm. White, Edwa viz: Wm A. Bentley, Wm. White, Edward Stoan and J C. Brown, all of Bismarck, Bur-

By Universal Accord,

ATER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by Physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers ao other Pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, -earch ing and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to cuipley for children and weakened constituilons, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is re-

Misses' and Children's Shoes. At bottom prices at

You Should Stop at the Merchants When visiting Bismarck. Their accommo dations can not be surpassed.

Marsie & Wakeman.

Sarah Bernhurdt Ties at Dan Elsenberg's.

BARGAINS.

480 acres. five miles from Bismarck, at \$3 per acre. Addition to Bismarck, at \$150

25 lots in Bismarck at \$30

House to rent. Enquire of

G. H. FAIRCHILD,

INSURANCE.

bered and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and they are the above described officers of the said insurance company.

J. McMurrick, President,
J. J. Kenny, Manager,

James Boomer, Secretary.

Subscribed and even to before me this list lay of January, 1881. Chas. Magrath, Notary Public.

Office Territorial Auditor. day of January, 1881.

Office Territorial Auditor.
Yankten, Dakota, Feb. 10. 1881.

I, L. M. Purdy, Auditor of the Territory of Dakota, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original statement of the Western Assurance Company of Toronto, Canada on the 31st day of December, 1880, and now on file in this office.

(SEAL)

L. M. Purdy, Auditor.
The Territory of Dakota, Auditor's Office.

Whereas, the Western Assurance Company located in the city of Toronto and Dominion of Canada, has filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition on the 31st day of December, 1880, in accordance with the provisions of

ber, 1880, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, relating to insurance companies approved February 16, 1877; and
Whereas, on examination of the sworn state-

ment of said company filed in this office. I flud that the said insurance company is possessed of the necessary amount of capital invested as required by law.
Therefore I. L. M. Purdy, Auditor of Dakota Territory, do hereby certify that said insurance company is duly authorized to transact the busi-

ness of Fire Insurance in said territory for the year coding December 31st, 1881, by agents pro-perly appointed. Geo. H. Fairchild. Agent. Bismarck
Intestimony whereof I have hereunto set my
hand and seal this 10th day of February. 1881
(SEAL) L. M. Purdy, Auditor.

CITATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Star Fire Insurance Company. On the 31st day of December, 1880 The name of the company is the Star Fire Insurince Company It is located in New York.
Its capital stock is \$500,000. Its capital

stock paid up is \$500,000.

Bonds owned by the company, to-wit: U. S. 5 per cent bonds. \$300,000 304,500 00 41/2 500 00 11/2 500 00 44/2 5.500 0 5.500 03 District of Columbia 3 6 per ct 100,000 104,000 00 50 shares Nassau Bank Stock 5,000 5,000 00 25 shares German American

Debts otherwise secured..... Debts for premiums..... All other securities.... Total assets ... LIABILITIES:
Losses adjusted and not due........

losses unadjusted Losses in suspense waiting for further All other claims against the company

Total liabilities \$255.596 67 State of New York.

County of New York.

Nicholas C. Miller, President. and James M.
Hodges, Secretary, of the Star Insurance Company being duly sworn depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statemen; of the affairs of said company; that the said insurance company is the bons fide owner of at least One Hundred a nousand Dollars of actual cash stocks and bonds or in bond and mortgages of real estate unincumbered and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and they are the above described officers of said in-

they are the above described officers of said insurance company.

N. C. Miller, President.
James M. Hodgessery,
Subscribed and eworn to before me this 28th
day of January, 1881. R. B. Valentine, Jr.
Notary Public.
Auditor's Office, Yankton, Dakota,
February 4, 1881.
I. L. M. Purdy, Deputy Anditor, do hereby certify that the targeting is a true and correct constitution.

of the original statement of the Star Fire Insurance Company, of New York, on the Stat day of December, 1880, and now on file in this office.

L. M. Penny,

[egal.] Deputy Auditor. The Territory of Dakota, Auditor's Office. Whereas, the Star Frie Insurance Company, located in the city of New York and State of New York shas filed in this office a swore state Mew York. has filed in this office a sworm state ment of its condition on the 31st day of Decom-ber, 1880, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Terri-tory of Dakota relating to insurance companies, approved February 16, 1877; and

ment of said company aled in this office. I find 40.208 43 | that the said instrinct company is possessed of 20.659 29 | the necessity amount of capital invested as rearmed by thw Thereford I. E. A. Saccuum, Augitor of Dako-ta Territory do hereby certify that sud insurance company is duly authorized to transact the business of Fire Insurance in said tenitory for the

vearending December 31, 183t. o. H. Frirehild. properly appointed agent at Bism t.ck. Burleigh County, Dekota County, Dekota
In testimony whereof, I have becoming set my hand and seal this strictly of February, 1881.

E. A. SHELMAN, Auditor, [SEAL] By L. M. PURDY, Deputy

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

springfield Fire & Warine Ins. Co On the list day of December, 1880. The name of the company is Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Cympany. It is locais \$1,000,000. Its capital stock paid up is \$1,000,000.

ASSETS: Cash on hand and in the hands of Stocks and Bonds owned by the comp"nt Loans on bond and mortgage being 1.355,010 00

first hen on unincumbered real estate worth double the amount 313 6 6 67 All other securities 31.801.25Total assets .. \$2,082,585 19 LIABILETIES: Losses adjusted and not due. . .

Losses in suspense waiting for further Reinsmange fund a 50 per et & procata 631,172-43 Total liabilities\$720,637,39

State of Massachusetts, 1 County of Hampden 1 J. N. Duniam, President, and Sanford J. Hall, Secretary, of the Springfield Fire and Ma-rine Insurance Company, of Springfield, being daly sword, depose and any that the foregoing i the said company; that the said insurance company is the bonn fide owner of at least One Hundred Phonsand Dollars of actual cash capital, invested in the State and United States stocks and bonds, or in bond and mortgages of real estate unincumbered and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and they are the above described officers of the said insurance company.

J. N. DUNHAM. President

S. J. Hall. Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th
My of January, 1881.

Justice of the Peace.

Office of University 1 Autility day of January, 1881. Office of Territorial Auditor, Yankton, Dakota, Jan. 29, 1891. I. L. M. Purdy, Deputy Auditor of the Territo-

ry of Dakota, do hereby certify that the forego ing is a true and correct copy of the original statement of the Springfield Fire and Marine Inaurance Company of Springfield Mass., on the this office.

[SEAL]

By L. M. Purdy, Deputy.

The Territory of Dakota, Auditor's Office.

Whereast the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company located in the city of Springfield and State of Massachusetts, has flied in this office a sworn statement of its condition on the 31st day of December, 1880, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, relating to neurance companies approved February 16, Whereas, on examination of the sween state-

ment of said company filed in this office. I find that the said insurance company is possessed of the necessary amount of capital invested as required by law.
Therefore I. E. A. Sherman, Auditor of Dakota

Territory, do hereby certify that said insurance company is duly authorized to transact the busi-ness of Fire and Marine Insurance in said territury for the year ending December 31, 1881. by agents properly appointed. Geo. H. Fairchild Agent, Bismarck. In testimony whereof, I have necounte set my

FREE 8 Remples and Catalogue of best sell-ing articles on earth. World Mrs Co. 122 Massay ire. K.

F.J. CALL. Insurance Agent BISMARCK, D. T.

INSURANCE.

Representing the Following Cont-

panies. TATBRENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Traders Insurance Company On the 31st day of December, 1880. The name of the company is The Traders Insurance Company. It is located in Chicago,
III. The amount of its capital stock is

\$500,000. The amount of its capital

stock paid up is \$500,000.

ASSETS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons\$ 58,452 51
Real Estate unincumbered 12.195 be Chicago City bonds....... 13,000 Chicago city railway stock... 40,000 Chicago MilastPaul Ry bonds 50,000 Chicagoa N.W Ry gold bonds 50,000 Lincoln Park bonds 10,000 Debts otherwise secured

Debts for premiums Total ascets. ... Losses adjusted and due

losses adjusted and not due 8 38,285 50 Losses unadjusted Losses in suspense, waiting further All other claims against the company 182,720 46 Total liabilities STATE OF ILLINOIS, (

County of Cook. Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons.

Sag.376 54
Real estate unincumbered.

Bonds owned by the company, to-wit:

ASSETS:

Charles Constock president, and R. J. Smith. secretary of the Traders Insurance Company. being duly sworp, depose and say that the fore going is a full, trae-and correct statement of the flairs of said company, that the said insurance ompany is the bona fide owner of at least One 100,000 112 600 00 | Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual cash capt 5.500 00 tal, mye-ted in the State and United States stocks and bonds, or in bond and mortgages of 5.050 00 | real r-cate unincombered and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and

R J. Smith Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 331 Public A Hoyne, [shall] Com. for Dakota, in Chicago, Lil. [Shal] Com. for Dakota, in unicaro, and Office of Territorial Auditors, Yankron, Dakota, Jat., 18, 1881

Chicago, III., on the 31st day of December, 1880, and now on tile in this office.

WHEREAS, the Traders Insurance Company ocated in Ch cago, and State of Illinois, has alled in this office a sworn statement of its condition on the 31st day of December, A. D., 1880, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, relating to insurance companies, approved February 16, 1877, and
Whenexs, on examination of the sworn state

ment of said company filed in this office. I find that the said main ince company is possessed of the necessary amount of capital fave sted as

roperly appointed. F. J. CALL,

Agent, Bismarck, D. P.

In testimony whereof I have hyreunto set my properly appointed. hand and seal, this 18th day of January A. D

By E. A. Sherman, Auditor. L. M. Porroy, Deputy.

Connecticut Fire Insurance Co.

TATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

The name of the company is Connecticut Tive Insurance Company. It is located in Hart-ford, Conn. The amount of its capital stock is \$1,000,000. Capital stock paid up, \$1,000,000.

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other person) Bonds owned by the company 1,139,797 00 oans on bond and mortgage First Len on unincumbered real es 191,960 00 Debts otherwise secured, loans on

Collaterals Debts for premiums 75 627 55 Total assets .\$1.636,382 85 LIABILITIES: Losses adjusted and due

Uncarned premiums 293 822 19 . \$348 659 85

is the bona ide owner of at least One Francie. Thousand Doffars of actual cash capital invested in the State and United States stocks and bonds, or in bond and morigages of real estate

J. D BROWNE, President CHARLES R BURT, Secretary Subscribed and sworm to before me this 17th lay of January, 1881. John H. Thacher [SEAL.] OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AUDITOR.

1 ANKTON, DRKOIR, Jun. 24, 1851.

1. L. M. Purdy, Deputy Auditor of the Territors of Dakota, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original statement of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of the other connecticut Fire Insurance of Theory for the other connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of the other connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of the other connecticut Fire Insurance of Theory for the other connecticut Fire Insurance of Theory for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Theory for the Connecticut Fire Insurance of Theory for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Theory for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Theory for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, of Theory for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Theory for the Conne LANKTON, Dakota, Jan. 27, 1891

Company, located in the city of Hattford, and State of Connecticut, has aled in this onice a sworn statement of its condition on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1889, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assem-bly of the Perlitory of Dakota, relating to Insu-ance Companies, approved February 16, 1977,

the necessary amount of capital invested as required by law.
Therefore, I. E. A. Sherman. Auditor of the Territory of Dakota, do hereby certify that said mesurance company is duly authorized to trans act the business of Fire Insurance in said Terri ory for the year ending December 31st, 138t, by agents properly appointed.

Agent, Bismarck, D. P. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 27th day of January, A. D. 188; R. A. Sherman, Andrea By L. M. PURDY, Deputy.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.

The name of the compony is Hamburg-Bremon, It is located in Hamburg, Germany. The ambunt of its capital stock is \$1.50,000. Capital stock pald up is \$300,000. ASSETS:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents in the United States and varinus banks Bonds owned by the company to wit:

union Pacific Co , 1st mtg.

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W. M. BARHR, Sec.

BISMARCK FIRE COMPANY.

518MARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, MAR. 11, 1881.

When Lincoln was elected president he | ments. manediately fixed upon William H. Seward for secretary of state, and he self. "James G. Blaine, secretary of state | son. ce-entative cubinet, accepting the leaders

dom, comes from the northwest. He was Therman's choice, and it is a fair pre-

Sibley Island, one bay mare pony. Spayined in both hind legs; probably eight years old. The The secretary of the Interior, Senator If You Want .e He is a stalwart of the Blaine school, · id one of the few republicans that the c ghty thousand majority in that banner

state delight to honor. Iowa was entitled

1 a place in the Garfield cabinet and

s rong practical head to that important

repartment and will remain in harmony

eath the marit of the administration.

son of the best president we ever had. Robert was pressed for a place in the cabinct by the entire Illinois delegation Benator-judge Davis is so well pleased with Mr. Lincoln's promotion that he is inclined to get off the fence. Davis was one of President Lincola's most intimate tricuts, and has been as a father to the

INSURANCE. Insurance Agent

TATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE American Central Insurance Co. On the 31st day of December, 1890. The name of the Company is American Central. It is located in St. Lonie, Missouri. The amount of its Capital Stock is \$300,000,
The amount of its Capital Stock
paid up is \$300,000. THE ASSETS.

agents or other persons \$ 116,105 81 Bonds owned by the company, to-wit Reg. U. S. currency 6 per cents., 15 bonds at \$10,000 each \$150,000 7 bonds at 5.000 each. 35,000 15 bonds at 1,000 each, 15,000 200,000 260,000 Missouri 6 per ct. bonds400,000 440,000 700,000 00 Total assets. LIATILITIES.
Losses adjusted and due....1 ..19.425 92 Losses resisted and in litiga-Losses

..... 4,837 26 30,669 66 All other claims against the company Total liabilities 39,373 90 STATE OF MISSOURI, City of St. Louis. (Corge T. Cram, Precident, and James Newman Assistant Sec. of the American Central Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said company, that the said insurance company is the bona fide owner of at least one landful thousand, deliver owner of at least one hundred thousand dollar

of actual cash cap tal, invested in the State and United States stocks and bonds, or in bond or

United States stocks and bonds, or in bond or mortgages of real estate unincumbered and worth double the amount for which the same is morigaged, and they are the above described officers of the said lusurance Company.

Geo., T. Cram. President,

James Newman, Secretary,

Subscribed and sworm to before me this 22d day of January, 1881.

C. D. Green, Jr.

Notary Public.

Notary Public.

Office of Territorial. Addition, 27, 1881.
I, L. M. Purdy, Deputy Additor of the Territory of Dakota, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original statement of the American Central Insurance Company of St. Lotis, on the 31st Juny of December, 1880, and St Louis, on the 31st day of December, 1880, and ile in my office.
L. M. PURDY, Deputy, Auditor.

The Territory of Dakota, Auditor's Office.

Whoreas, the American Central Insurance Complany, located in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, has filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition on the 21st day of De cember, A. D. 1880, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota relating to insurance companies, approved Feb. 16, 1877, and Whereas, on examination of the sworn state. said company, filed in this office, I find

that the said insurance company is possessed of the negree-ary amount of capital invested as rethe herewary amount of capital invested as re-quired by law.

Therefore I. E. A. Sherman, Auditor of Dako-ta Territory, do hereby certify that said insur-ance company is duly authorized to transact the business of Fire Insurance in said Territory for properly appointed. G. H. FAIRCHILD, Agent, Bismarck. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 27th day of January, A. D.

E. A. Sherman, Auditor. By L. M. Pardy, Deputy. STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co. On the 31st day of December, 1880. The name of the Company is St. Paul Fire and

Bonds owned by the Company... Leans on bonds and mortgage being first lien on unincumbered real es-Total assets LIABILITIES adjusted and Lot due....) Lose

Reinstrance. Total liabilities. ... catest amount insured in any County of Ramsey i C. H. Bigelow, President, and C. A. Eat on, Secretary of the St. Pahl Fire and Marine Insurance Company, being daily sworn, depose and say that the foregon g is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said compan,, that

the said insurance company is the bonafide owner of at least one hundred thousand dollars of actual cash capital, invested in the Sinte and United States si cks and bonds, or in hand and mortgages of real e-inte unincumbered and worth double the amount for which the same is aged, and they are the above described of of the said insurance company.
C. il Bigklow, President.
C. A. EATON, Secretary.

EDWIN S. CHITTENDEN, Notary Public. Ramsey county, Minu, OFFICE OF TERRITORIA'S. AUDITOR. I
Yankton, Dakota, dan. 27, 1881. §
1. L. M. Purdy, Deputy Auditor of the Territor
of Dakota, do kereby certify that the foregoing
is a true and correct dopy of the original state
ment of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance
Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 31st
day of December, 1881, and now on the in my
office.

L. M. Perby, Deputy Auditor.
The Territory of Dakota, Auditor's office
Whereas, the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insur
ance Company, located in the city of St. Paul

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th

ance Company, located in the city of St. Paul and State of Minnesota, has filed in this office a sworm statement of its condition on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1889, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the negronal to insurance of the Territory of Dakota, relating to insurance companies, approved Feb. 16th, 1577, and Whitreas, on examination of the sworn state ment of said company, filed in this office, I find that the said man ance company is possessed of the necessary amount of capital as required by

refore, I. E. A. Sherman, Auditor of Dako ta Territory, do horeby certify that said insurance company is duly authorized to transact the business of Fire and Marine Insurance in said Territory for the year ending December 31st, 1831, by agents propodly appointed.

When II. Fatheritte Agent, Bismarck, In testimony whereof I have been unto set my hand and seal this 28th day of January, A. D.

E. A. SHERBAN, Auditor. By L. M. PURDY, Deputy. CITATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Western Assurance Company.

Ou the 31st day of December, 1880. The pame of the Company is the Western As

stock paid up is \$400.000. ABSETS: Cash on hand or in hands of agents or other persons. \$ 54,100 72 Bonds owned by the company. 716,905 00

LIABILITIES:

Total assets .

Total liabilities...... 418,317 43 Dominion of Canada, trovince of Ontagio,

se to rent. Enquire of the and corner and the said Assurance Company to the distance of the said Assurance Company is the bona side owner of at least one hundred thousand dollars of actual cash capital. Invested in the State and United States stocks and bonds. or in bond and morigages of real estate unincum-

surface Company. It is located in Toronto, Ontario The amount of its Capital Stock is \$800,000. The amount of its capital

unadjusted; in suspense, waiting

......... 865,944 73

County of York,
James J. Kenny, Manager, and James Boomer, Secretary of the Western Assurance Company, being duly swork, say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the shairs of hand and seal this 29th day of January, 1881...
E. A. Sherman. Auditor.
(88al.) By L. M. Pundy. Deputy.

\$942,013 16

60,500 00 10.725 (0) 501 66 30,348 01

they are the above described officers of said in surance company.

CHAS, COMSTOCK, President.

1. L.M. Purdy, Deputy Anditor of the Territory of Dukota, do hereby certify that the foregoing tea true and correct copy of the original state

[SEAL] Deputy Auditor THE TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, Auditor's

gaired by law.
Therefore, I. E. A. Sherman, Auditor of Br. kota Territory, do hereby certify that said tusts: ance company is only authorized to transact the business of Fire Insurance to said ferritory, he the year ending December 31, 1881, by agents

On the 31st day of December, 1880

Losses adjusted and not due Losses unadjusted ... 54.887 73 Losses in suspense, waiting for fur

Total liabilities STAPE OF CONNECTICUL, / STAPK OF CONNECTICUL, County of Hartlord
J. D. Browne, president, and theres R
Burt, secretary, of the Connecticut Fire lusur
ance Company, Martford, Conn., being duly
sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a
full, true and correct statement of the affairs of
said company; that the said insurance company
is the hum tolle on were far least the content.

uniucumbered and worth donole the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and they are the above described officers of the said insurance company.

of the Connecticut rice insurance company, of Haitford, Conn., on the 31st day of December, 1880, and now on the in my office.

[SEAL] L. M. PURDA, Deputy Anditor THE TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, Auditor's WHEREAS. The Connecticut Fire Insurance

whereas, on examination of the sworn state ment of said company, fled in this office, I find that the said insurance company is possessed of

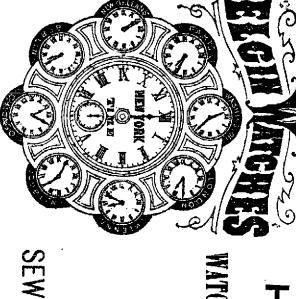
STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

On the 31st day of December, 1880.

U. S. bouds 6 per ct. '81 - Heg. 147,000 149,988 75 do do 5 do '81 ... 175,000 177,848 76 do do 445do '91 ... 148,000 185,780 94 do do 4 do 1997 ... 125,000 140,468 75 hujon Pacific Co. 1st mice.

first lieu on unincumbered real estate worn i double the mount loaned 29,000 00 Debte for / smlums ... 85,756 35





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ENS COURT

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o Loan.
hand to loan on imcal estate.
F. J. Call.

AN-On improved farands or city properly at uptors desiring to prove commodated with the Sweet & Stoyell.

and 11 Fourth Street.

Perms satisfactory to inquire of M. P. Statter.

Pert. Bismarck. D. T.

Collections made and promptly remitted. Drafts on all principal citles of Europe. Interest on time deposits.

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LUMBER

neous. R-Inquire at this of. of good Oxen for farm uting where they can price, W. H. B., this

Building

arck people generally, iort of milk, should will keep up with the wild how fast. Bismarck e and buttoned boots,

Findic bust. The in the market. Kyaddress for circular
0.,179 Kace St., Cin83m3

NORTH

The

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BAD LANDS, Exills, lissouri,

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s & Thayer. 🛭

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SALOON,

C. A. GA_LOWAY.

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ialto,

nd Cigars,

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WALTER MANN, Pros't, G. H. PAINCERLD, CRAD'T LANK SI. Paul; Mina.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK PARCER, D. T. Dakota.

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H R PORTER, ASA FIGHER,
DAN KIGENSERG.

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ABOUT A BOSTON GIRL.

Miss Pallas Eudora Von Blurky She didn't know chicken from turkey; High Spanish and Greek She could fluently speak But her knowledge of poultry was murky.

She could tell the great uncle of Moses, And the dates of the wars of the Roses, And the reason of things-Why the Indians wore rings In their red, aberiginal noses.

Why Shakespeare was wrong in his gramman And the meaning of Emerson's "Brahma." And she went chopping rocks With a little black box And a small geological hammer.

She had views upon co-education, And the principal needs of the nation, And her glasses were blue, And the number she knew Of the stars in each high constellation.

And she wrote in a handwriting clerky, And she talked with an emphasis jerky, And she painted on tiles In the sweetest of styles, But she didn't know chicken from turkey.

THE CONDUCTOR'S STORY.

An Episode of a Trip On the Union Pacific. I think it is Emerson who says: "When you pay for your ticket, and get into the car, you have no guess what good company you shall find there. You buy much that is not rendered in the bill." I have found this remark eminently true on several occasions, particularly when my tife-long friend Ruth bears me company.

Ruth is the most unconventional of women. She travels, as she does everything with whole-souled earnestness, and finds bread where most people could gather only stoner. Thus, being recently in the rear of the car of the long train, she preferred standing upon the platform and drinking in at one draught that magnificent valley of the Sacramento, through which we seemed flying, than by tantalizing sips, as one has to do from behind a narrow carwindow.

I followed her. I always do. And holding on to the narrow railing, we felt somewhat like two lost comets whirling through space. Soon the door behind us banged, and a gentleman in the midsummer of life, with a face as classicaly beautiful as Edwin Booth's, and a waist of Fallstaffian dimensions, joined us. He beamed on us almost literally. From the dimple in his fair, soft chin to the ring of brown, silky hair which lay upon his broad, smooth forehead, the expression scintillated with intelligent good-nature. Withal, there was such a retrospective background to the sunny brightness that, after a few commonplaces, Ruth, the daring, earnest impudent creature, said looking up meanwhile into his face with a smile so honest and kindly that he would have been a Berserker not to have reflected it:

'Sir, permit me to remark that you are a physical incongruity."
"Not so bad as that, madame, I hope. I

am merely a conductor, as by this time you have discovered, and a pretty well balanced one, independent of my avoirdupois. "But your thoughtful face, sir, that is what perplexes me. It should belong to a body but one-third the weight of yours," suggested Ruth, the wise disciple of Lav-

My face is all right," he replied, stroking his cheeke and chin with an air of marvelons self-complacency. "It stopped growing ten years ago, but it is here, here, touching the region of his diaphragm with the tip of his plump forefinger, "that contentment and my rure good luck shows itself. Once I was as thin as Peter Schemmel's a long stretch ahead, and you look like one of the kind to enjoy a touch of nature. Isn't it so?"

The conductor had struck the very keynote of our needs. We were pining for a veritable, told in an unconventional way, to be told, too, under such peculiar circumstances would be an added spice, and thus we besought him to immediately yield to temptation.

"I am an o.d stager," he said, "at least it was as far back as the spring of '50 that, with a blanket strapped upon my back, fifty cents in my pants pocket, and the biggest stock of hope and untried energy that ever made a lad's heart as light as a balloon. I tramped along here in my search for the ing these to Jennie, 1-'gold diggin's.' My ambition was higher thin those buttes yonder, by thousands of fee; and the top was to be capped with solid gold," pointing, as he spoke, to the three singular and isolated peaks we were just then passing, known as the Marysville Buttes, whose volcanic heights looked as inaccessible to us as their peaks seemed brown and barren.

"It appears to me," said Ruth, measuring the almost precipitous sides of those lofty and mysterious hills, "that when a man aspires to touch the sky he would want a highor guerdon than mere gold, not, however, that I hold the metal in contempt.'

"I had, madame, and that was the whole matter. I was desperately in love-that was a solemn fact expressed in as few words as possible—and I believed that she loved me, but the top of Mount Shasta was not more attainable to me than Jennie. Her father, an old Philadelphia druggist, had money, and I had none. He was proud as Lucifer, an las ambitious for his daughter as he was proud. I felt that I could 'move a mountain,' if I could find a mountain to move, so Jennie and I said good-bye one afternoon under an old oak in Fairmount Park, and in the very depths of my heart I believed she would be true to me. It was not a seven days' ride in a palace car from New York to San Francisco those days, and the tall, slender, hungry, penniless lad who tramped along here twenty-nine years ago, seeking his fortune like another Dick Whittington, was a weary and homesick one, as

By 'here,' which you have twice used do you mean this veritable valley of the

Sacramento?" asked Ruth. The very same. My objective point was a place now famous in the annals of that period, called 'Bidwell's Bar,' on account of a rich bar in the Feather River, full of golden sand, which was discovered by General Bidwell. The place was many miles from me; the country was sparsely settled; I did not know a soul (for even tramps were scarce in those early days), and so my courage and my legs gave out together. Pulling off my old boots about five o'clock one sultry day, I bared my blistered feet to the cool evening breeze, and creeping into a clump of young manzanitas, fell asleep, hoping that I would never again wake this side of the stars. I did, however, conscious that my toes were being licked in a gentle fashion, and discovered that it was being done by a young brown setter dog, about as hungry-looking and generally dilapidated as I was myself. Where he came from I never knew, but looking into his half human eyes, we speedily entered into a sort of dumb compact to trudge on together. I found that the poor fellow, (I never could call him a brute,) had a sore knee, inflamed and bleeding. I tore a swip off from my last handkerchief tobind it up, and in place of the good Samaritan's

believed that some immortal spirit of unfailing cheerfulness and unending resources was imprisoned in that dog's body. Did you ever read the fairy legend of 'The White Cat,' who, after she had persuaded the young prince, her lover, to cut off her head and tail and throw them in the fire, suddenly stood before him a woman, as fair as Aurora? Fritz, for that was the name by which I called the dog, looked at me with Jennie's brown eyes, half roguish, half thoughtful, and together we resumed our journey. Nor would I have followed in the wake of the young prince, even had I Fritz, the dog, was invaluable, just as he was. All lonesomeness was gone, now that he rarely left my side, and although our shadows had grown less by the time we reached the 'Bar' our immaterial entities were in prime order for anything in the shape of adventure. 'Have never seen any gold dug.' Then I'll not at this late day spoil your first impressions of a miner's camp by describing mine, as I approached Bidwell's Bar. I may say though that one | hand.' might have supposed an earthquake or tornado had been at work there, tearing up the hundreds of thousands of cubic feet that had been moved and removed by mortal hands in their frantic and persistent search for gold. The 'Bar' was a world in miniature. Almost every nationality was there represented, and almost every feature of human kind but humanity. Armed with pick, pan, and shovel, I, like hundreds of others, began to dig, and burrow, and wash dirt. But my labor and its results would not balance, for somehow my little leather bag of gold-dust grew no heavier, toil as I would. Wages being good, I stopped digging, and hired myself as a sort of camp scullion. I did every kind of jobbing within the range of a miner's wants. Washing dirty flannel shirts and cotton overalls, patching leather trowsers, and cooking flapjacks is not the most dignified and flowerstrewn path to fortune, you must know; and to a boy, whose ideas of chivalry, independence, and deeds of knightly valor were purely and intensely Byronic, such a fate. you must acknowledge, was a sort of poetic injustice. My aim, though, was to earn money with which to buy a certain claim of which I knew, that I had, in advance, labelled 'Bonanza.' I might have succeeded, but I was prostrated by a malarial fever, and tender mercy of a few rough Welsh miners money and my energy melted away together, like epring snow. But for Fritz, I'd have died of disappointment alone. He had adopted the 'Never say die motto, and I as often read in his glorious eyes the sentence, 'You great old coward! At him as a tender and appreciative sympawhich the gift of speech not have made more assuring. My nurses had pitched me a tent on the south side of a low hill, and left me to get well at my leisure. My 'bottom dollar' had dwindweled into the value of a dime, my legs into the thickness of a pair of tongs (for all appetite was gone), and one night hope failed me. Believing I was going to die, I resolved to do the fair thing by Jennie, apprise her of the event, and advise her to forget me. By the flickering light of a bit of tallow candle I commenced the letter-the first I had written for months. I thought aloud as I wrote, Fritz lay beside me, his nose wedged between his fore-paws, but I knew by the twitching of his ears that he understood every word I was writing. I had reached the climax of renunciation and wretchednessor rather my expression of it-when he suddenly arose and went out. I soon heard im pawing, and scratching, earth about six feet from me, as though he shadow, and "-he paused, looked into was under contract to dig a tunnel to China Ruth's clear gray eyes as if he would sound | before daylight. Thinking he had found her soul's depths—"I am strangely tempted the burrow of a wolf or a fox, I called him to tell you my bit of a romance, for there is, off, but he was as deaf as a rock to my voice. Seizing the candle, I hurried to the spot, around which lay a half-bushel of gravel, which he had loosened, when my eye caught the gleam of a dull red streak that veined a piece of quartz about the size of an egg, lying among the fresh earth. Would you believe it? That streak was worth fifty dollars, for it was virgin gold. Nor was it the only one upon the hillside. Fritz had found a lode (thanks to a gopher), and I, thereby, had found a fortune. As soon as possible I had the gold of that first precious stone wrought into a ring of my own designing; all of it, at least, but the contents of one | blunt corner, which, in its native roughness, I had mounted as a simple brooch. Send-"An act of great generosity, sir, I think,"

interrupted Ruth, with a laughing glint in her eye "One would have thought you'd have preserved such : mece of rare good fortune as a me morial stone.

"You anticipate me, madam. It was as a memorial that I sent my first bit of treasure. but I expected to get it back again within two years, and the girl with it."

"Ănddid you?" "No; nor even received a line of acknowledgement that my offer had been accepted. Nothing finds gold quicker than gold, when a man has once got a fair share of it, and in two years I had, in various ways, secured twenty thousand dollars. Investing it, as I thought, safely, I returned to Philadelphia in all the pride of a conquering hero. My story ought to end here; to wind up with the chime of wedding bells and a beautiful Rachel' as my reward for faithful serving, but I had scarcely arrived when I heard, incidently, that Jennie had gone with her father to Europe, nor left one sign that she ever remembered me."

"You certainly did not let that fact dampen the ardor of your pursuit?" queried Ruth; you followed her, of course.

'Of course I did no such a thing, madame. L returned to San Francisco, and plunged into the excitement of gold hunting with a recklessness that a woman can not understand. Six months after and I had lost every dollar, but, by that time, I had learned that experience is worth nothing as solid capital until it has been dearly bought. I whistled my rhyme. Loss and gain, Pleasure and pain,

Balance the sea-saw of life, In the sensitive ears of my faithful Fritz, hugged his brown head close to my shoulder-don't laugh, that dog was my friendrolled up my sleeves, and again went to work with a vigor that I knew meant success if the rein held out. It did, and five years afterward I had a bank account which ran largely into the thousands. I invested it in land. By that time I was a bachelor of nearly thirty. Hard knocks and my one big disappointment had shaken all the romance out of me, and when I again went

construction of this railroad." "And you had quite outlived your boy sh fancy, as your heart began to lose its youth?" said Ruth, with the least bit of

East it was on business connected with the

cynicism in her tone. "I think Fritz knew," said the conductor, quietly, "I had become almost a misanthrope for his sake. If I left him to go into society—such as we had—for a few hours, he either whined like a sick child or kept up such an increasing barking and baying that, to save him from being shot as a nuisance, I went no place where it was impossible for him to accompany me. The old fellow went with me even to New York, and on the journey I often caught myself cogitating how he-born in a wilderness of oil and wine, gave him my last scrap of wild mustard, and as fond of camp-life as cold bacon. It is strange, but forlorn as I an Indian—would take to the contract to put it kettle of der pleasure, almost unaccountable. If I had not been in New York a week be-

had been raised a Brahmin. I would have fore there was a strong tugging at my heart to run down to Philadelphia. Not that it was home for me, for my parents had died before I first left, it. I called the desire the charm of association, and it led me. There, as I first went down Arch street, my poor dog lost his wits and sober dignity of his maturity. He had a remarkably fine scent, I always knew that; but no sooner had we turned into that particular street than, with nose close to the ground and rigid tail, he ran zig-zag to and fro, as though he was on the trail of an erratic for. I called him, but he gave no heed. People got out of his way. The gamins shoutknown the result would be similar, for ed, and, with a wild, shrill bark, he suddenly bounded into the doorway of a large dry goods store. I bounded after him in time to see him rush up to a lady in black, who was examining some gloves, and dance around her with signs of the most extravagant joy. 'Roy! Roy! Dear old Roy,' was all she said, but I'd have sworn the voice was Jennie's if I had heard it on the sum-

imperfect Page

laid upon his head, and my ring was on the He paused. "Yours? Sir, I hope you did not claim it," said his practical collo-

"I did, and the hand which wore it, just as I originally intended." Nor did Alexanthan our conductor at this stage of his

"But the conduct of Fritz, and the lady's silence, and all the queer concomitants reconcile them with an 'ow'r true tale?'

said Ruth, the truth-loving. "Fritz was Roy, the Roy who had often been caressed by Jennie before his young master, Jennie's consin, got the gold fever. when I did, and came to California, never to return. Jennie had written, but her letters never reached me. She thought me dead. Why the dog came to me, when his master died, is one among the riddles of my life which I will disentangle in the hereafter.'

"And to-day where is she?" He stood waiting for the question. "On our ranche near Sacramento, and I believe one of the happiest women in the state. We have a boy ten years old whose name is Fritz, and all the dearer for the sake of the old friend who has long since gone where for days and weeks lay unconscious, at the I hope, one day, to meet the human of him. I wish you could stop off awhile and see with human hearts. My little hoard of my wife. Queer, isn't it, that I should have intruded this bit of private history upon you, but the truth is—. Yes, coming, I'll be with you again, ladies." A brakeman beckoned him inside, and we had seen the last of our handsome conductor.

The evening shadows had begun to lengthen. The setting sun had turned the vast plain of the Sacramento Valley into a "field of the cloth of gold," and the distant peaks of the Sierra, clad in their eternal snows, but now rose-tinted and glowing, seemed to cleave the azure above them as with a wedge of burnished silver. It was starlight when we reached the end of our car ride and were registered for the night.

"The conductor's story was a pleasant little episode, Ruth, wasn't it. Do you believe it all happened?" I asked, as I leaned from my pillow to hers to leave a goodnight kiss on her round cheek,

I like Fritz," was her sleepy answer "There's a divinity about some dogs that the half of mankind can neither appreciate or attain. I trust a man whom a dog loves.

How Gen. Grant Avoids Dyspepsia. New York Letter to Springfield Republican.

We are greatly concerned about General Grant's digestion. On an average he a tends an elaborate dinner three or four times a week, and as he has been keeping this up for the last four years, we feel that he has no just cause for being anything but a miserable, confirmed dyspeptic. All governments say that dinners nowadays are ordered for the wines to be drunk, not for the food to be eaten. Six or eight kinds of rare wine are chosen first, and then courses are ordered which most harmonize with or provoke appetite for those wines. How excellently planned for destroying the moral tone of any well regulated stom, ach this is, is self-evident. Only an abnormal digestion could long resist the might be looked for. He avoids great ills, however, by rarely partaking of more than two or three courses, and a single kind of wine at any banquet. He is a brave man and is not afraid of death, but he has no intention of going out of life an inglorious victim to gout or apoplexy. If statistics could be gathered on such a subject, I am perfectly sure it would be found that, among the wealthy classes of the Metropolis, over-eating does every year more harm than over-drinking. To live well in New York generly means to live richly that is, unwholesomely, When persons have not much means they live simply, because simple food is usually cheaper and takes less time to think of. But those who can afford a French cook or a chef give much reflection to deciding on a variety of omelet and elaborating the detail of a salad. There seems to be a sort of compensation, after all, in moderate means.

Grant on the Surrender of Vicksburg A letter written by General Grant to his father describing the surrender of Vicksburg was sold at an autograph sale in Boston last week. "I found," writes the General, "I had continuously under-estimated the force of the enemy, both in men and artillery. The number of prisoners surrendered were 30,200. The process of paroling is so tedious, however, that many who are desirous of getting to their homes will escape before the paroling officers will get around to them. The arms taken are about 180 pieces of artillery, and over 30,000 | the white warrior first put some black, shining stand of small arms. The enemy still had about four day's rations of flour and meat, and a large quantity) of sugar. The weather is now exceedingly warm, and the roads intolerably dusty. It cannot be expected, under these circumstances, that the health of this command can keep us as it has done. My troops were not allowed one hour's idle time after the surrender, but were at once started after other game. My health has continued very good during the carapaign which has just closed. Remember me to all at home. ULYSSES.'

Before and After Election.

From the Galveston News. "The baby has got a new tooth, but the old lady is laid up with a cold in her head, and Johnny is down with the measles." remarked a Galveston gentleman to a defeated candidate. "What in the thunder do I care?" was the reply of the defeated candidate. scowling furiously. "Well," said the gentleman, slowly, "before the election you tleman, 'slowly, used to take me aside every time you met me, and ask me how my family was coming on, so I thought you would like to know As I was saying, Johnny is all broken out with the measles, and the baby--" "Go to Halifax!" roared the exasperated ex-candidate, producing a police whistle, all of which goes to show that the defeated candidate is quite as independent as the one who is elected.

The quickest and best way to boil milk is to put it into a tin dish and set that into a kettle of boiling water. Thus scorching is

THE SUNDERED SIOUX.

Imported Page

in Indian Legend of the Dakota Nation's Dispersal-The Thunder Stealer.

Wandering Steps of Brule, Ogalialia, Santes and Yankton-Why the White Man Comes in Hate.

The Choteau correspondent New York Herald vrites to that paper of the 18th: The recent stirring events among the Sioux have brought vividly to my mind a legend of the great Dakoas which I once heard from the lips of a gray haired warrior. It was many years ago, just how many I would not like to say; suffice it to tell that I was then myself not so gray, and could vault upon the back of my horse as mit of Mount Blanc. A white hand was lightly as any dragoon in the service, while now, also! my orderly must needs hold him by the bit while I mount. The old warrior and the gallant steed are both dead long ago, and I but no matter, what boots it good or ill of a tidings that no buffalo could be found. When poor old soldier so he but tells you his story this was made known in the village, the warand tells it well. I was sitting one summer evening in front of my tent watching the sun der, in his hour of greatest conquest, ever go down and smoking an after dinner pipe smile a more serene approval of himself when an old Indian, bent with age, passed slowly by. His aged step and weary air attracted my attention, and I called to him: 'Old man, come here!'

His trembling limbs soon bore him to my which exist only in action-how do you side, and, placing a chair for him, I bade him at down and rest. His face was forrowed over with years and his head was so white his hair spemed like frost upon the trees in winter time. I gave him a cup of water, a piece of meat, and after he had eaten filled his empty pipe with tobacco, For a long time he smoked in elience, until the fire went out; then, knocking the ashes from the bowl, he laid the pipe on the ground and rose to go.
"Sit still, old man," I said, "you are very

old, have seen much, and I wish to learn something of your history and the people with whom you have lived." The old warrior seemed to feel sorrowful as he looked at the ground near his feet for a few moments, evidently trying to recall to memory events of many years gone by. Then raising

his head and looking at me, he spoke:-

THE OLD WARRIOR'S STORY. Many years ago, many moons, many winter's shows and summer grasses have come and gone, and many a Santee warrior has come into the world and after a brilliant and noble life left it again. Many a parent and child have been earried to the grave since the men lived of whom my father's father told me when I was a boy, and of whom'l will now tell you. You see my hair is gray, but it was not so when my father's father told me this story of things that happened when he was young. In those days the Sioux all lived together and were a large and powerful tribe; they were then one nation of brave warriors, feared by all the tribes, who adopt their favor and neglected no opportunity to cement a friendship with the most powenful band, that owned hunting grounds for hundreds and hundreds of miles in every direction. No tribe ever dared to insult or provoke them to battle; no other tribe dared to trespass on their hunting grounds; no other ever owned such beautiful and accomplished women, such upright and brave war-riors as the Dakqtas.

THE POWERPUL DAKOTAS.

They were rich in ponies and eilver earrings, their herds covered the valleys of the great rivers, their tepees were as white and numerous as the snow flakes in winter, and every stream and grove was peopled by them. If any other tribes had occasion to go to war with their neighbors they first courted the countenance and favor of the Dakotas, and if they obtained it they were sure of winning a victory, sometimes without any apparent resistance from their enemies, who had been informed that the Dakotas favored the other side. Times then were not as they are now. When a foreign chief's embassy called upon the Dakotas one followed him. When he had gone some to ask for permission to fight on their grounds, distance—no one thinking of running to ceror to ask for assistance in the battle they premeditated, their speeches were heard by honest and upright men, who would never recognize a war for plunder or gain, and who never refused assistance to the injured or oppressed of other nations. Thus they were loved, feared of our women. Why do you stand staring at and respected by ali, and the decision of the him? After him, all of you! Kill him! Sioux chiefs in every case was irrevocable law. So there was but little war, and year after year the tribes increased in numbers, and the warriors lived to great old age and died, some over a hundred years old.

THE FIRST WHITE MAN. Time went on and one day a stranger was brought into the village whose face was white, his hair brown and his eyes the color of his hair. This man's whole body was white, and ravages of such feasts, and when they are he could not understand us when we spoke to kept up year after year, as they are by our him, nor could we understand him, though he distinguished fellow-citizen, any result talked and made a noise with his mouth, and sometimes laughed. He had been found on the high prairie, walking alone, and had a how without any string to it, and the arrows he used were very little, but heavy and round. He fired off his bow, and it so frightened our people that several squaws dropped to the carth, stupped by the noise which the arrow made in the air.

THE IRON BOW.

This bow would shoot one of the little arrows many steps distant and send it through the stoutest shields of buffalo hide that ever warrior owned. The white warrior could also shoot very straight, and never missed what he aumod at, so many of our people revered this white man, who, they believed, had been sent to show them how to shoot with the strange bow that made a noise. Some, however, said he was a bad man, and used the Great Spirit's thunder in his bow: he had no right to do so, and if the man was to be allowed to live in the village among our people, we would be visited by great calamities. These were for immediately driving him away from our topees, and not allowing him to return. The council house drums were beaten and the chiefs called to deliberate the subject whether we would keep the white man or send him away. After a whole day and night consultation, it was decided that the white man should stay in the village, and so it was. He had been called in during the council and laid his bow down on the ground, when it was, with great fear and reluctance, taken up and examined by one of the boldest of the warriors, who said it was made of iron and was very heavy, and not a bow, but

THE THUNDER STEALER. The chief then motioned to the man to fix it ready to fire, but not to fire it. He did so, and all saw what they had not before observed. that sand in the iron, and then put a little iron ball in the end of the rod. which he forced down case under the hollow iron, and put one end of it on the ball, and then pressed with all his might on the other, until the ball was pushed to the other end of the rod. Next thdrew the stick and put it back in the case, and then he took up the iron and put some of the black sand in a little cup on the side of it, and covered up the sand with, a flat, crocked niced which was fast to the iron. Just behind this crooked iron was another one, in which was tastened a flat piece of stone, which was made to strike fire when the man pulled on a ittle iron under the hollow iron. Whenever this stone made fire the same noise was heard and fire and smoke came out at the end of the None could see the little iron ball as it iron. vent to the mark, and some who watched said that the ball struck the tree before the fire came out of the iron!

ONE BULLET, MANY ARROWS.
So the man stayed and was given a tepee, and he soon married a squaw, and was suffered to live with us for several moons, until the hunting moons came, when the tribe were to go ou and kill and dry their winter's meat. The buffalo ranged all around near at hand, and every season yielded the necessary amount of food for the great tribe on whose hunting grounds the buffalo could not be counted, so great was their number. A day's journey from the village slways took our people into the midst of the baffalo country, and, pitching their tepees, men and women set to work, and in a few days' time had prepared sufficient fat and buf falo to last them until the next season came. The hunting moon was now at hand, and all the village was action, preparing to go out upon the hunt. Among others was the white man with his hollow iron. He had learned to talk our language, and could now speak and understand everything. He was also well liked by nearly every one, and was es-

pecially a favorite with the young women, who constantly envied the white man's squaw her Some of those who had predicted calamities if the white man was permitted to live among them, though they never abused him, never had anything to do with him, but held themselves aloof and kept their peace, though they did not like him. So all went to the hunting grounds, and there it was observed that the white man's hollow iron would bring down a buffalo at the distance of two arrow flights—twice as far off as the best warrior of the tribe could shoot an arrow-and where sometimes it took a dozen arrows to all a buffalo the white man always shot but once and killed him dead in his tracks. In two days' time a sufficient number of buffalo had been killed to last the tribe the season, and many of our people now thought the white man and his hollow iron were gifts from the Great Spirit, sent to make them more powerful as a tribe, and render them invincible in war against other nations.

NO BUFFALO.

WEDECK PAR

All the following year the white man lived with the Dakotas, but when the buffalo season came again and the tribes made preparations to go out on the annual hunt, the party of wara day or two to see where the buffalo cows were (because they are better and more tender meat than the bulls), came back and brought riors were derided and scoffed at as being lazy, good-for-nothing fellows, who had not taken the trouble to go far enough, and they were sont back again by the chief, together with several other young men. After several days' absence, they returned and brought back the same intelligence. Great was now the consternation in the village, and starvation stared all in the face. It was remembered that where the white man had shot his hollow iron the buffalo jumped and bounded with surprise and fear at the thunder of the noise, and immediately ran away. But a short time was necessary to convince every one that the white man's hollow iron had driven off all the falo which had always before been easily found. Now, also, were the predictions of calamity remembered, and the council was

again called.
While the chiefe were debating in the council house the warmers and women of the tribe rent the air with their lamentations, so that their shricks reached the ears of the chiefs in the council house, and urged them to prompt action. It was determined that the white man was an evil spirit who had used the Great Spirit's thunder to scare away the buffalo. All knew they did not fear a mounted warrior of the Dakotas, butturned and fought with hoof and horn, while arrows in great numbers pierced their sides; but when the white man fired his gun they made off. It was, therefore, solemnly declared that the Great Spirit was offended with the killing of buffalo with stolen thunder, and the council decided that the white man's blood should be offered up as an atonement for the sin of the tribe in eating the meat which had been killed by the hollow iron.

DEATH TO THE WHITE MAGICIAN, The white man sat in his lodge apparently unconscious of what was going on without, until he heard voices crying, "White man! white man! come out!" He then got up and came to the door, when, as soon as he was observed, a dozen arrows were fired at him. Just as the bows were bent to send the arrows again the white man's squaw, Au-pe-tu-so-pa-U-we-a)black day woman), threw hereelf before him and fell, pierced by a dozen shafts. The white man ran inside the tepee, got his hollow iron, and, coming back to the door, shot at the medi-cine man, who stood away off by the council house, and he immediately fell dead, not even uttering a single word. The white man then pushed down another ball, and called out to

"Go away or I will have to kill you all. Go away. Most of the warriors went away, and presently the white man came outside carrying the hollow iron in his hand. His face was as white as snow and he said he was very angry. He took up the body of the dead squaw, and put-ting her face close to his, held it there several moments, then placed her body on his shoulder and started toward the river bank. He walked fast, occasionally turning around to see if any tain death by following him—the leader of those who had predicted evil from the white man raised his voice and demanded his death. 'Do you not see him going off? He has killed the old medicine man. He is carrying off one

Yes, kill bim!" all shouted, as they ran after the white man, who saw them coming, and where he had a canoe hidden in the willows. and in which he boxed to escape if he could but reach it unharmed. His pursuers, however, were too numerous and swift. They were not loaded down with a burden as Lewis and so ran faster. Soon they neared him, where he gently laid the squaw on the grass, and raising his hollow iron, pointed it at the crowd. He held the iron aimed, but did not are Many ran away, and all stopped and stood looking at him, when he said:

you follow me? Have I stolen your points or taken anything from you that you should seek my life" "Yos, you are a thief, though you never stole fřom us. answered the chief, who disliked

him; "you have not stolen from us, but you have stolen from the Great Spirit, and for this you must die.' "What is it I have stolen from the Great Spirit?" inquired the white man.

"You have stolen his thunder and used it to scare away our game," replied the chief. THE WHITE MAN'S CURSE.

The white man laughed, but suddenly becoming serious, said:
"You are all a pack of fools, and I swear by the Great Spirit that I have never done what you accuse me of. Do you see this poor girl? She was one of your people and I loved her with all my heart, yet you have killed her. For tribo; he will punish you with disease, hunger and degradation. Your tribe will decline in glory day by day, and my people will take awhy your hunting grounds and drive your game beyond the setting sun. Then you will be poor in numbers and weak hearted. Now, let me go back to my people, and before I go let me bury this poor girl, who has given up her life for me, and when I have done it I will leave you, and never come near you any more." When he had spoken the chief urged the warriors to shoot together and fill him with

their duty.

OVER THE FALLS. No one obeyed him, and the chief, becoming angry, enatched a bow and arrow from the nearest warrior, saying, "I will kill him," and immediately placed an arrow upon the bow-string; but as he sought to bend it a loud noise with a long suck. This stick he drew out of a from his hands, the chief fell forward on his face and died without uttering so much as a groan. In an instant twenty arrows were shot at the white man, and several of them struck him and stuck in his flesh; but he did not mind them, and, stooping picked up the dead girl and ran toward the river. He soon disappeared from signt under the bank and it a few minutes more was seen jumping from stone to stone at the very edge of the great falls. He had dropped the hollow iron over the falls and now carried the dead girl in his arms. He leaped along until he suddenly came to a wide gorge, over which the water had washed for be out of reach of the arrows of his parsuers He looked first at the water, then at the angry crowd on the shore, and, holding up the dead body of the girl, cried out:
"You see her? She and I will come to see

you again, and you will know us, when your spirit is broken, and your hearts fail you under great oppression. Then disease and death will appall you and you will die." So saying he threw the girl in the river, and immediately jumped in after her. For a few moments he was seen to struggle, and then floated down and passed over the falls. The Indians searched for the bodies, but they never were found.

THE FIRST PARTY GOES OUT. After this the tribe sent out runners in every direction to see if they could find game, but all were unsuccessful. All in the village were in a starving condition, when an old chief, assembling his band, started in search of new hunting grounds, saying if he found game he would send back word to the rest, and they might come and join them. Accordingly he left the village with his party, and traveled to grade better quality. I shall sow my whole the westward, toward the mountains.

imperiors pore

THE SECOND PARTY SETS FORTH.

For many days no tidings reached the village of the chief and his party, and the small game and corn beginning to give out it was determined to send another party to find the first. This was done and the village rested until the time came when the last party should return or send tidings of their success. Days and weeks passed, and as no messenger reached the village all began to mourn the absent as lost The tribe at length moved further west to the great river, and here, finding game, built a village and remained. A year passed and there were still no tidings of the two lost bands. At the end of another year, fears of starvation having subsided and prosperity being restored in the village, it was determined to send out a third party to try, if possible, to obtain some tidings of the absent bands. They were accordingly sent, and returned at the end of half a year with the intelligence that they couldn't find or even hear of them.

THE TIMBE DIVIDES. For many years the tribe lived along the rivers, hunting and warring with other nations, who were angry because the Sioux had come to their country to live without so much as asking their permission. The small-pox broke out in the tribe and carried off many people. Then it had hardly lett them when the warriors quarreiled among themselves upon the subject of moving to the mountains, and the tribe dividing, half of them went to the mountains and the other halt remained.

THE CURSE UPON THEM. So the white man's prediction came true-

disease, quarrels and starvation had split and divided the nation until its numbers and strength were so reduced that the warriors had no heart to go to war. After many years the tribe was visited by white men, who all came on with hollow irons, killed our people and drove away our game. From them we learned to use the honow from and our young men traded for some to hunt with as well as to use in war. But since the day when the white man was drowned the tribe has slowly been decreasing in power and glory, until now it is but the wreck of what it once was. THE FOUR DAKOTAS. The last tribes were, after a long time, heard

from. They had learned to speak another lan guage, and although we could understand them, yet our language was very different. The first party, after leaving the village, had gone toward the setting sun, and meeting with considerable quantities of game had traveled on until them came to the mountains; they learned from a fribe they found there that on the west side they would find plenty of game, and accordingly they started to cross the chain. The women and children could not travel very fast, and by the time they reached the middle of the mountains they found so much time had been consumed on the mountains that then provisions would soon run out. They pushed along, however, through snow and nee, and at length their eyes were gladdened by coming upon a desp-seated, green and fertile plain, where streams meandered through pleasant vales, and where the deer and elk were in numerous herds. Here they pitched their vallage and hved for a long time, none being so hardy as to feel inclined to risk finding their way back through the mountains. So the tribe grew up, and, in the course of time, began imperceptibly to make changes in the language they spoke ON THE PLATTE.

The second band traveled toward the mountains, but did not attempt to cross them, having kept to the southward along their foot, until they came to a broad stream, very shallow full of treacherous sands, and they saw great herds of buffalo feeding upon its banks. Here the tribes stopped, and, as the first party had done, built a village, and finding every thing condusive to their comfort contented themselves to live in peace, and the band was raised from the small numbers to a great muttitude. Their language was also changed in the course of time, and was different from either the original tongue or that spoken by the band which had gone across the moun

tarne The half of the tribe which had moved to the mountains after the smallpox had decimated the village were also compelled to change their language. All there bands, though once strong, powerful tribes, through divisions and contentions, disca-e and the white man's poisons, had become suddenly weak, and are constantly at war to defend themselves or gain sufficient ground upon which to live and hunt. Thus the white man's prediction has been fulfilled, and hunger and disease have made us as weal

as women. WHY THE WHITE MAN COMES IN HATE. We have often looked to see if the white man and the dead gul were beside us, but though we have never seen them we have seen the effects of what he of the hollow iron prophesied. We murdered a woman of our own race and then murdered him who came to aid us so none of his people who have come among us since have been kind, but all are argry and avenge his death. This was my father's crustery, as he told it to me, and when he had done telling it he can'toned me to try and be friendly with the white man, for they were powerful and could do me and my recople much

BRULE, OGALLALIA, SANTTE, YANKTON. The old man ended his tale, and sit down for moment with his head between his hands. then silently taking up his pipe and blanket he moved away. It was very late, and I wint into my tent, and relling myself in my blankets lay own to sup and dream of the four bands that had become so separated and divided. I followed them over again through their superstitions and wanderings, and saw clearly their reasons for attacking the white man.

I have since discovered that the party who went over the mountains were the Brule Sioux; those who went to seek them, and built a village on the Platte river, the Ogallalia Sioux; the band that disagreed and went to the mountains, the Santeo Siony, and the other half of the band that remained on the river, the Yankton Sioux. These four bands comprise the four great divisions of the Dakota, or Sioux nation, as it is known

Divorced from Two Hundred Wives at Once.

rocco, has set a touching example of radi-

From the London Daily Telegraph. Sidi Muley Hassan, the sutten of Mo-

cal retrenchment to his subjects. Constrained to thrift by a financial crisis of no ordinary severity, he has shown the true believ ers submitted to las rule the way to "re form their household bills" in a highly spirited and thorough-going manner. Having completely drained the Imperial Treasarrows, at the same time declaring his words ury during his successful efforts to suppress were lies intended to frighten them from doing the rebellion hat raged throughout his dominions last summer, he has just cut down the state expenses by some uncommonly sweeping measures, the first of which was the reduction of his own domestic establishment to about one-half of its normal strength. He dismissed, at a blow, 200 of came from the hollow fron and the bow dropped his wives, bestowing their hands upon distinguished officers of the army, whose pay, in consideration of the high favor thus conferred, he docked to the tune of some five and twenty per cent. A pleasing feature of this arrangement-to all, at least, except the immediate recipients of his especial grace-is the fact that His majesty has made his matrimonial dispositions in such sort that all his older moreties have got new husbands, while he has reserved the younger ones to gladden his own hearth. Instead of saddling the civil list with provision for many centuries, wearing a passage in the solid | these superaunuated ladies, he has united rocks. Could be but once get upon the other them to gallant warriors at a positive saving side of the gorge the white man knew he would to the public purse, for the gift of each exsultana has been by him decreed to compensate her respective recipient for the oss of one-fourth of his income. Muley Hassan's popularity, it appears, has been increased to such an extent by this noble sacrifice on his part, that a few days ago, as he rode from his palace to the chief mosque, he was greeted with enthusiastic acclamation by the whole male populace of Fez, his capital. This is quite a new experience for the Morroccan sultan, who has been for some years past at open odds with his subjects.

> Mr. Skillman, of Kumbrota, will use salt on his wheat farm next year. He speaks of his experience as follows: I sowed one hundred pounds per acre last year on part of my farm. The yield on this part was three bushel more to the acre, and of a farm this yeae.

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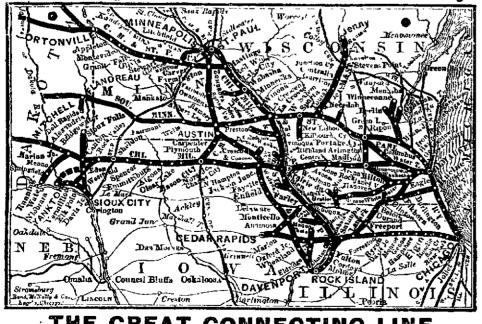
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"NICHOLAS YOSS NO COWARD.

A group of young men were standing one morning last April on the banks of the River Aar which flows by the quaint old 'Swiss town of Borne. There was Johann Leid, the baker's son, and Fritz Bund, the woodcarver, and half a dozen others with their sisters and sweethearts.

Bund, as usual, was loud-mouthed and voluble. He talked with one eye on the girls to see the effect.

"What do you say to a race, boys? There is Johann Leid with his big muscles. I can outrun or throw you in twe minutes,

Leid nodded, threw off his coat, and was beaten, in both race and wrestle. He was big, sheepish-looking fellow, and grew red with anger.

"If you want to look well in Jeannette's eyes," he muttered, "it is Nicholas Voss you should throw, not me. | She thinks more of his finger than of your whole braggart body." Bund was enraged. Everybody saw that

plainly. He looked at Jeannette, standing with the other girls, like a modest little rose among flaunting dahlias. Nicholas Voss was playing with his dog on the other side of the field. He was a quiet, under-sized fellow, the son of the school-master. "Throw Yoss! I could do it with one nand. No credit in that. The fellow has no more strength than a girl, poring over his books. I'll put him to a test that'll shame him. Jeannette shall see the stuff

the baby is made of. Hey Voss!" he shout-Nichoias came over smiling, but coloring a little as he passed the girls. He was a diffident, awkward lad, and felt his arms and legs heavy and in the way, whenever a woman looked at him.

"Come, girls!" cried Bund. The girls drew near, shy, but curious.

"Here's a question of courage to be set-

"Here's a question of courage to be set-tled. Leid wants me to try a throw with Yoss; but it wouldn't be fair, for I could fling him with one tinger, and blow him over for that matter."

Voss changed color. He played nervous-ly with the dog's collar. He knew that it was true that he could not compete with Bund in a trial of strength; but it was hard to be told it,—before little Jeannette, too. "But there's something Voss can do as eli as I.'

"What is it?" said Nicholas, eagerly. "You can swim. Come jump into the river yonder with me, and see which of us can reach the other shore!"

The girls looked at the river. It was swollen with the spring floods, and filled with great lumps of ice which crunched and tore each other as they went rushing by.

"Ah, that would be a brave deed!" they

looked, and turned away with a shudder. "Well done, Bund!" said the other lads. There's no cowardice in Bund, that's cer-

said, looking admiringly at Bund. Jeannette

Bund tore off his woolen jacket and boots, straightening himself and clapping his hands. He was not sorry that the girls should see his broad chest and embroider?

"Come, little one, off with your coat!
You're a famous swimmer—and Jeannette
is looking," under his breath, with an angry flash in his eye.

Nicholas looked at the lads waiting, and at the excited, silly girls, and then at the icy river. He did not trust himself to look at Jeannette. In summer, he had often swam the Aar at this very point. But his lungs were weak. He could not bear the slightest exposure; to plunge into this flood would be certain illness, perhaps death. And for no purpose but to gustify the pride of a vaporing idle fellow.

"Come, come! cried Bund.

The lads and girls looked at Voss. Even Jeannette's eyes were fixed curiously on

"I am not going to swim," he said.
If he had bluffed it out in a strident, joeu-

lar voice, he might have carried the day.
But he was painfully conscious that they all
thought him a coward. He was a sensitive
lad, and it cut him to the quick.

"Afraid! afraid!" laughed Bund, insolently. "Well, Voss, I wanted to do you a good turn, and let the girls see that you had the making of a man in you. But no matter,'

turning away contemptously. "A pity he could not wear rowns and a bonnet," he said to Jeannette, loud enough for Yoss to Voss turned away, and went hastily down the road. He was bitter and angry, and would not go home to his old father in that mood. He went to the bear pits. Now, everybody knows that bears are a a sort of

sacred animal to the Bernese; and Nicholas, like his neighbors, took a keep delight in watching the great sluggish beasts in their pits. But he had no pride in them now; in fact, though he leaned over the barrier and looked with the crowd, he did not see them

There were many strangers there that day, principally English travelers and Americans. Their children were climbing about the edge of the pit, as no Bernese child

would dare to do "Take care, youngsters!" cried a workman. "They are fierce,—those monsters down there. An English officer fell in last spring; and, though he fought for his life, that big fellow killed him."

"Ach! See his red eyes, the murderer!" cried a woman.

All the people stretched their necks to look where he lay blinking up at them; and a stupid nurse-mid, with a child in her arms, stood on tiptoe to lean further over.
There was a push, a scream.
The child! Ach Gott! Its gone!"
The crowd surged and pressed against the

barrier. Voss was almost crushed upon its edge. For a moment there was a silence like death, as people looked with straining eyes into the darkness below. Then they saw the little while heap close to the wall of the pit. Two of the small bears were snuffing it curiously. The monster that had killed the Englishman was slowly gathering up his fore-legs, and dragging himself toward it toward it.

There was scarcely any sound in the crowd. Men grew pale, and turned away sick. A woman who had never seen the child before fell into a dead faint on the ground. But its mother stood quite still, leaning over the pit, her hands held out to

There came a wild cry from the crowd. A boy had jumped into the pit. The bear turned, glared at the intruder with sudden fury, and then rushed upon him. He dealt it a blow straight between the eyes; but it fell like a feather on a stone wall.

"The others are coming on him!"
"Ach. what blows!" "Well struck! Again, again!"
"But he can do nothing. He will be torn to pieces!'

"He leaps over him!"

"Oh, the poor boy!"

See, the bear has torn his flesh!" He has the child! He has the child! A ladder! 'A ladde#! But there was no ladder to be found, nor weapons of any kind. The mass of people

leaned over, praying, shouting, sobbing

while the struggle went on below as silent as the grave. The boy, bleeding and pale, was pushed to the wall, the child lifted high in his arms. The savage brutes surrounded him. There was a trank of a tree in the centre of

He measured it with his eye, gathered his strength, and then with a mighty bound he reached it and began to climb. The bears followed to the foot of the trunk.

Angertect Page

"A rope! a rope!" The rope was brought, and flung toward

"He has it! He will tie it about his waist. No, it is the child he ties He will save it

He fastened the child, and watched it swung across in safety. When they threw him the rope again, he did not catch it. He was looking at the mother when they put her baby in her arms. When he had taken the rope and tied it about him, a hundred strong hands, English, French, Swiss, were ready to help pull him in. As he swung across the chasm, going half-way to the bottom of the pit, the bear caught at him, but its hold slipped, and the animal fell back with a heffed gravel. with a baffled growl.

There was a great shouting when the lad stood on the grass in safety. Everybody talked at once to his neighbor.

"God be thanked!" "That is a brave fellow!"

"Who is he?" "It is the school-master's boy."

"Where is he?" But Nicholas had disappeared in the con-

Nothing else was talked of the next day in Berne. In the shops and kitchens, at the balls, in the brilliantly lighted great houses, even in the government council, the history was told, and the lad was spoken of with praise and kindness. At the theatre, somebody called for a cheer for him, and the whole house rose with the vivats! Mothers held their babies closer to their breasts that night, and with tears prayed to

God to bless him. Meanwhile, Nicholis lay in his cot, tended by his old mother and father. His legs were sorely torn. But he was merry and

happy, as he always was at home. In the afternoon, a messenger from the council knocked at the door and left an official document. It was a deed conveying to Nicholis Voss a house and pasture land in the vicinity of the town.

He put it into his father's wrinkled hands. Now, father, you are sure of a home for you and mother," he said. He fell asleep soon after that. When he

woke, the sun was setting, and shone on the bed, and the happy old people were watching him. A few days later his father put a little case into his hands.

lad of mine would reach such high It was the gold medal of the Humane Society of Switzerland, awarded only to the

"Look at this, my son! Never did I think

bravest. "And here," said his mother, "is a bunch, of violets which little Jeannette left for

Nicholas's eyes shone as he looked at the medal. But the flowers he held close to his lips .- Youth's Companion.

Seven Points in Milk Setting. From the New York Tribune a correspondent—who says he has succeeded so

well in making bufter that he is able to take premiums at the county fairs—complains that the Tribune has never told him what creamer is best. He uses the common pans, and hesitates as to what change he had better make for a dairy of ten to twelve cows. Among the many excellent modes for raising cream. I would not like to say which is best, if indeed anyone is best under all circumstances. It will suffice to state a few general principles and let each one decide for himself. 1. To make the finest flavored and longest-keeping butter the cream must undergo a ripening process by exposure to the oxygen of the air while rising. The ripening is very tardy when the temperature is low. 2. After cream becomes sour, the more ripening the more it depreciates. The sooner it is then skimmed and churned the better, but it should not be churned while too new. The best time for skimming and churning is just before acid-ity becomes apparent. 3. Cream makes better butter to rise in cold air than to rise in cold water, but it will rise sooner in cold water, and the milk will keep sweet longer.

cream gets while rising. 5. The depth of setting should vary with the temperature; the lower it is the deeper milk may be set the higher, the shallower it should be. Milk should never be set shallow in a low temperature nor deep in a high one. Setting deep in cold water economizes time, labor and space. 6. While milk is standing for cream to rise, the purity of the cream, and consequently the fine flavor and keeping of the butter, will be injured if the surface of the cream is exposed freely to air much warmer than the cream. 7. When cream is colder than the surrounding air it takes up moisture and impurities from the air. When the air is colder than the cream it takes up moisture and whatever escapes from the cream. In the former case the cream purifies the surrounding air; in the latter, the air helps to purify the cream. The selection of a creamer should hinge

Fertility of the Indian Country.

on what is most desired-highest quality

or greatest convenience and economy in time, space, and labor.—Professor L. B.

Col. Dan L. Payne, the president of the Oklahoma colony, and somewhat famous as the leader of the raids into the Indian Territory, in a recent interview says: The entire territory is well watered, has an abundance of good timber, the surface is diversified, and in the valleys which are extensive the soil is the best I ever saw, and will produce any crop that can be grown in the best soil of Kansas, and many parts will grow the finest cotton ever produced. I have seen cotton growing higher than my head, and of a fine grade. The entire country is filled with streams affording the best of water-power. These are some of the inducements which would draw the emigration from the railroad lands, and for a few years would almost stop their revenues from that source. And should this land be thrown open, it would all be pre-empted and occupied by settlers before any railroad could secure a land grant, and the settlers would have to be protected in their previously acquired rights. The Atlantic and Pacific expects to secure alternate sections on a strip eighty miles wide across a great part of this land, and should it be occupied before they can get their road built their grant would be almost worthless."

A Georgia Editor's Tribute to His Wife. From the Cartersville (Ga) Express.

There is a little brown-eyed, enthusiastic, high spirited lady, who, after she had cooked breakfast, cleared the things away. set the house to rights, attended the call of the bread wagon, and milked the cow, dons her hat and cloak, comes into this office, yanks us out of the editorial easy (?) chair, pounces on the exchanges, amputates every item of interest, stacks them on the copy hook, grabs up a Faber, travels it over a quire of editor's manuscript paper, removes her snowy white apron, shoves up her sleeves, grabs a stick, and rule and sets it all every error. That's our wife, and she will get her reward in heaven." The lady referred to in the above was Miss Ella Green, formerly of Macon.

When a Philadelphia youth wants to give his best girl a particularly affectionate kiss, he shuts his eyes and imagines that the pit, placed there for the bears to climb | she is Mary Anderson.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Brief Notes on Various Subjects.

Dr. C. A. Greene, Lancaster, Penn., took the sensible-ground, in a recent address, that a tight check-rein is cruel, blinders a relic of barbarism, and the crupper undesirable with the majority of horses.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture sets up a somewhat unusual standard for officeholding. It has recommended that Mr. Emery Cobb be appointed Commmis-sioner of Agriculture under Gen. Garfield, on the ground that he is a famous raiser of crops and breeder of cattle.

A bone spavin that has been permitted to fully devolop itself without being check ed is somewhat difficult to cure. But if the animal is valuable it is worth trying. Give the mare rest, and put on a high-heeled shoe. Foment the joint at first, then apply counter irritants.' Blisters of almost any kind will usually prove beneficial on young animals, but on old horses with constitutional bone diseases all remedies will sometimes fail. Do not keep on the blisters so long as to cause a deep sore, but long enough to produce a free exudation of matter from the parts; then remove, wash and cleanse the flesh, protect from the air; then, after a few days, repeat the application, if necessary.

The barb-wire business, so the manufacturers say, increased from eight tons in 1875 to 40,000 tons in 1880, and a ton makes two miles of three-strand fence. Ex Governor B.F. Gue, of Iowa, has good words-and we believe them entirely

deserved—for the state Agricultural college, at Ames, where a thorough practical education is within the reach of moderate means 'Many students can obtain board as low as \$2 per week." There is a story current of an Ohio farmer who, having a fancy for sheep im-provement, called on President Garfield a vear or two ago to see his hydraulic ram

and remarked that he "didn't know nothin

about that breed, but thought as how mebbe

as the General war a Congressman, he

might a got hold of sumthin' a little high toneder than the merino." A company at Portland, Me., put up from 300,000 to 400,000 cans of corn yearly. The farmers who supply the raw material are paid 21-2 cents per can of twenty-six ounces, and think they ought to have more, as the packers get the lien's share of profit.

Fancy Work Fancy work of all kinds has become a

perfect art. Ladies take the greatest interest in every new design brought out in this line, and it is only just to say that the work they accomplish is the most perfect of its kind. Among the novelties in fancy articles is an embroidery in Louis XVI. style of ribbon on a velvet or satin ground. The design of this was taken from the flounce of a white satin dress belonging to Marie Antoinette. It is rather difficult to describe the way this fine embroidery is done. The designs are tiny Arabian jusmines, leaves, daisies, vermain and myosoti. The narrow ribbon is taken through the eye of the needle, like worsted, the relief of the ribbon producing a beautiful effect among the various colors of the embroidery. The flowers have almost the effect of natural flowers, fastened by some process to the velvet or satin. This new way of working flowers is all the rage at present. White embroidery is completely out of use. That which is most favored is artistic work where the combination of tissues and colors exacts the very best taste. The most beautiful work is done in all colored silk on satin and

The New Jersey silk manufacturers are at work on plain fabrics, in the belief that the demand will be largely for that class of goods when once Dame Fashion's dictum is known. In ribbons, gros grain and satin reversibles are the staple and are considered safe, to say the least. There has not up to this date any really new style or color been reported as likely to have a "run" the coming season. Old gold, various shades of cardinal and brown gendarme are regar-4. The deeper milk is set the less airing the ded as leading and safe colors, and it is in these that many of the new goods are being made when black and white are departed

Haas's Hog Cholera Remedy. This nostrum, which has recently been extensively advertised in Western agricultural journals as a sure cure for hog cholera, turns out to be of little or no value as a medicine; in fact, it is little else than soup, lime, and magnesia. The chimist of the department of agriculture at Washington has made an analysis of the remedy," and reports that it is composed of about ten ingredients, but principally of magnesium oxide, carbonic acid, sulphuric acid, and organic matter present in common soap. Western farmers, or at least a large number of them who have tested this quick remedy. report that it is not worth as much as a medicine for hogs as ordinary soap, which by

Preservation of Harness.

some instances for hog cholera.

From the Harness Journal.

the way, has been used with good results in

The first point to be observed is to keep

the leather soft and pliable. This can be done only by keeping it well charged with oil and grease; water is a destroyer of these. but mud and saline moisture from the animal are even more destructive. Mud,in drying, absorbs the grease and opens the pores of the leather, making a ready prey to water, while the salty character of the perspiration from the animal injures the leather, stitchings, and mountings. It therefore follows that to perserve a harness the straps should be washed and oiled whenever it has been moistened by sweat or soiled by mud. To do this effectually, the straps should be unbuckled and detached; then washed with a little water and brown soap; then coated with a mixture of neatsfoot oil, and be allowed to remain undisturbed until the water is dried out; then thoroughly rub with a woolen rag; the rubbing is important, as it, in addition to removing the surplus oil and grease, tends to close the pores and gives a finish to the leather. In hanging harness care should be taken to allow all straps to hang their full length; bridles, pads, gig saddles, and collars should be hung upon forms of the shape of each. Light is essential to the care of leather, and when the harness closet is dark the door should be left open at least half of the time during the day. All closets should be well ventillated, and when possible they should be well lighted. To clean plated mountings use a chamois with a little trip oil or rotten stone, but they should be scoured as little as possible. Rubber covered goods are cleansed in the same way. Leather covered needs to be well brushed and rubbed with a woollen rag. If a harness is thoroughly cleaned twice a year, and when

A New Haven man picked up over \$500 on the street the other day, which was found to belong to a servant girl, who had carried it around sewed to her underskirt, considering that a safer place than a bank. She has changed her opinion since, however, and put it in a bank.

undaly exposed as we have recommended,

the leather will retain its softness and

stkength for many years.

IMPERFECT PAGE

PRESETTERIAN CHURCH.-Sunday service at 11 PRESENTERIAN CHURCH.—Sunday service at 11 a m.and 7:00 p. m., St. Paul time. All are invited; seats free. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Weekly prayer and teachers' meeting Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. W. C. STEVENS. Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—First mass, 7:30 a. m.; high mass with sermon, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school 2 p. m.; vespers jexhortation and benediction, 7;30 p m. Main street, west end.

REV. WILLIAMS. Rector.

CHURCH OF THE BREAD OF LURE (Episcopal)—

REV. WILLIAMS. Rector.
CHURCH OF THE BREAD OF LUFE (Episcopal)—
Rev. J. G. Miller. Rector. Services until further notice every Sunday avening at 7 o'clock.
The morphing service is omitted for the present.

THE METROPOLIS.

It is pleasing to the eye to see bare ground again.

Three car loads of emigrants and their baggage arrived Tuesday.

Mr. Eppinger has purchased the Smith trotter and now can "get away" from anything in the city for money, chalk or mar-

Hallett & Co., formerly of this city, have located in Duluth. They don't want any more Leadville or other mining coun-

ties in theirs. Rev. Mr. Stevens will be out of town next Sunday, but services will be held as usual, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., conducted by Rev. Mr. Miller.

Judge Van Etten is making prepara-tions to sow his wheat, and if present weather continues will probably begin in six or eight days.

Rev. Mr. Miller, Episcopal, will preach | best line of Ladies', Misses' and at the Presbyterian church Sunday morn- Children's Shoes ever brought into ing and evening, taking the place of Mr. Stevens, who will be absent Additions to both the Western House

and (uster Hotel will be necessary this season to accommodate the rush of trade which they are bound to enjoy. The spirit of improvement has begun. Dr Potier is building a large addition to

his residence on Main street, and several residences are in course of erection. Dan Scott, of the Deadwood Times, celchrated his fortieth birthday a short time since, and now the Journal says he's

young looking considering he is a newspaper mar. Mr. F. Jay Haynes, the official photo grapher of the North Pacific, now in the city, has been solicited to start an art gallery in Bismatck. Mr. Haynes has the

matter under consideration. Dr. Bentley has just received a supply of Iresh Bovine Virus from the president of the Wisconsin State Health Associa-tion. This virus is propagated by him from young and healthy cows for vacci-

nation purposes, and is warranted pure. L. N Griffin will erect a three story brick building on Main street this year, which for solidity and beauty of architecture will have no superior on the line of the road. Mr. Griffin believes in building large and substantial structures or none at all

The Brainerd Tribune says: "Mr. Ly. man P. White, agent for the Lake Superior and Puget Sound company, has retently been appointed right-of-way agent for the Northern Pacific railway company. The wide experience of Mr. White rendered ders this a very justifiable appointment

John Davidson and his good lady cel a brate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage at their residence, the McLean mansion, this evening. Judging from the number of acceptances received the party will be largely attended, and from the present outlook there will be several cost-), and handsome presents in the lat.

W II Thurston received a car load of farm machinery, yesterday. from Emerson & Talcott, Rockford, Ili. Mr Thurs. ton has gone into the farm machinery business to quite an extensive extent. He will keep everything in the line of farming implements that is wanted in this country and sell them at reasonable fig-

The street commissioner, Major Woods, has been doing his level best to open the -ewers so as to carry off the water from the low ground in the vicinity of Thos litley's residence. The mayor, also, is doing all that can be done to accomplish that end. They realize the discomfort arought and damage likely to result it every precaution that can be taken is not

The center of attraction, or, rather, the lub at the Opera House, during the past week, has been Miss Ellen Banks. Three vears ago Miss Banks formed a large circle of friends in Bismarck and to day she has attuined a degree of popularity indeed flattering. As "The Irish Politician" and the "Slant eyed Heathen Chinee" she has no equal. Fut, hale and hearty, and always good natured.

The tenth of March may be one of the bad days o' the year according to the weather prophets, but all signs fail in this country. The day was just lovely and little brooks or little lakes were found in a thousand different places by the melting snow. During the day doors were thrown open and at night the extra covering was kicked off. The fellowing day, however, was stormy east.

Lrasmus Holland, of St. Charles, Minn. writes that his wife had almost persuad ed him to go east instead of to Bismarck this summer, but seeing the notice in THE TRIBUNE that he was coming, he has now anade up his mind to come at all hazzaids. He has read the reports of snew thickades in South Dakota and expersenced them in Minnesota, and has finally made up his mind that Bismarck's winter record has been better than that of any other section in the northwest.

Tuesday there was a cold south wind blowing at Farso, while Bismarck has been favored for ten days past with a mild mannered chenook from the borthwest which has caused the snow to nearly disappear and the Missouri to break. East. ern people who are ignorant of the geography of this country should understand that the country traversed by these chancook waves is of great extent. It takes in the whole upper Missouri river slope and a large portion of Montana and the Yellowstone valley.

¬LETTER-LIST.

LIN BISMARCK (D. T., postoffice for week end-

boman John Campb Il Joseph Dally John Bresser Win

McClure Geo Muggy Thomas & Pingrey Edwin Parks J B 3 Parrett Wm A Rouse William Sparks Ben

Hennowy John Sutter Meigh
Hall James 2

Persons calling, for any of the above letters. will please say "advertised. C. A. LOUNSBERRY, P. M.

DRY GOODS

 \mathbf{AT}

DAN

I am am now ready to show the

the city. My spring stock is com-

plete in every respect and would

call the attention of all in need of

such to examine this elegant and

most complete selection before

DRESS GOODS.

I have just received a large in-

voice of Black and Colored Cash-

meres which I will sell at greatly

reduced prices, as they were pur-

chased very cheap. I shall give

the customer the benefit of all sucn

My large and elegant line of

Trimmings will match all the dress

goods in stock, consisting of Plain

Silks, Brocaded Silks, Plain and

Brocaded Satins, Fringes of all kinds, qualities and colors, from

SILKS, SILKS.

Having just received a new stock

of spring and summer Silks at won-

derfully low prices and elegant shades, I will endeavor to show the ladies that I can compete with any

New York house. As regard to prices call and see them and you

CARPETS,

CARPETS.

lam closing out my Carpets at

COST.

I have a fine assortment of Car-pets in stock which I will sell for less thanthey can be bought east.

All goods are desirable styles. Now

Dan Eisenberg.

is your time to save money.

will be convinced.

the cheapest to the best.

bargains.

purchasing elsewhere.

DRESS GOODS,

DRY GOODS. Friday, March 4th, 1881

W. B. WATSON,

SHOES, No. 80 Main St., Bismarck, D. T.

To Close out balance of Winter Goods and make room for my

spring stock now arriving I

WILL OFFER FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH ONLY The best value in Dry Goods ever known in Bismarck. My stock is larger, fuller and more complete than that of any other house in in this market, and I propose to make prices in all departments that will rapidly reduce the stock. In my

Domestic Department.

I am offering some REAL BARGAINS that will only continue for a few weeks, as prices of Domestic Goods are much higher in the eastern markets than they were a few weeks ago. Now is the time to buy. In my

Dress Goods Department

I have made sweeping reductions in prices in order to close out many lines of goods that I do not wish to carry over to next season. Call and examine. It will pay you to do so.

BLACK CASHMERES

IN EXTRA GOOD VALUE.

I call particular attention to my numbers at 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, and \$1.00, all of which will be found to be of superior value for the money.

CLOAKS AND DOLMANS AT LESS THAN COST TO CLOSE.

Some Extra Good Bargains this

Both in Ladies' and Children's

l will also call special attention to my prices in Ladies', Misses and Children's

FINE SHOES For the next Thirty Days.

ARPETS!

A large assortment will be closed out at Cost.

W. B. WATSON. No. 80 Main Street, Opposite Sheridan House.

GROCERS

W. H. THURSTON & CO.,

IND RETAIL

(78 MAIN STREET, BISMARCK)

Steamboat and Freighters Supplies a Specialty.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

J. W. RAYMOND & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

BISMARCK, D. T.

FURNISHING GOODS, ETC

JOHN LUDEWIG.

DEALER IN

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, FUF NISHING GOODS,

Groceries Provisions, Tobaccos, Cigars & Smokers' Goods. GOODS SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Main Street.

Bismarck, D. T.

New Stock. New Store and Low Prices. Gali and examine and see or yourselves. 20tf

-General Hardware-

Farm Machinery, Stoves, Etc., Etc.

Tinware ! Housefurnishing Goods. 84, MAIN ST., BISMARCK, D T.

FARM MACHINERY.



PAUL

VES

AND

CORD BINDE

ST. PAUL Breaking Plows.

THE CELEBRATED

Skinner Gang Plows,

Skinner Sulky Plows,

Skinner Breaking Plows.

SPRING TOOTH

HARROWS

STANDARD

MOWERS AND SEEDERS.

Pride of the West

THRESHING MACHINES,

MATHEWS'

Garden Seed Drill.

W. H. Thurston & Co.,

NEWSPAPERÄRCHIVE®

Bismarck, Dakota.

FOR BARGAINS IN GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, CHINA AND JAPAN GOODS, GO TO WHALEN'S, OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®